*PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.*

**THE INDIAN RAILWAY**

**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA. Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

**COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.**

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,910—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S

COPENHAGEN

CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

## SHIPPING.

## PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

**DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.**

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | SATURDAY. 2 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| B.M.L. PENINSULAR | 5287 | W. A. Wheler | 6th Feb. |
| * SHANNON | 4189 | E. Crewe | 13th ,, |
| B.M.* INDIA | 8000 | R. F. Briscoe | 20th ,, |
| * CARTHAGE | 5198 | M. DeHorne | 27th ,, |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. B. Andrews | 6th March, |
| * SHANNON | 4189 | E. Crewe | 13th ,, |
| M.* AUSTRALIA | 6901 | I. Reeves | 20th ,, |
| * CARTHAGE | 5198 | M. DeHorne | 27th ,, |
| M.L. INDIA | 8000 | R. F. Briscoe | 3rd April. |
| * SHANNON | 4189 | E. Crewe | 10th ,, |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 5287 | W. A. Wheler | 17th ,, |
| * CARTHAGE | 5198 | M. De Horne | 24th ,, |
| M.L. AUSTRALIA | 6901 | L. Reeves | 1st May. |
| * SHANNON | 4189 | E. Crewe | 8th ,, |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. B. Andrews | 15th ,, |

The Steamer marked B.M.L. proceeds to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M.* proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, Passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.

Steamer marked M* proceeds to Marseilles only, and Passengers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by this vessel, but Passengers for Brindisi can tranship at Port Said.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 8 A.M., on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

### TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports Enroutes.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 31st January, 1897.

## AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

### ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | G. Nicolich | 4,119 | 750 | 1st Mar. 1897. |
| IMPERATRIX | T. Rassevich | 4,313 | 750 | 1st Apl. 1897. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

### ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | G. Costanzo | 4,409 | 350 | 8th Feb. |
| MEDUSA | G. Wadusching | 2,706 | 350 | 7th March. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE or VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS | Rs. 960 | Rs. 575 |
| AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS | Rs. 1060 | Rs. 625 |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

### STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

| Steamer | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| VINDOBONA | C. Bellen | 4,351 | 350 | 21st Feb., 1897. |

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 21, 1897.

## GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

| Vessel. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| SAFARI | Kiene | 1,432 | 12th March. |

taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON — MADEIRA
ALGOA BAY — and
CAPE TOWN — SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 12th January, 1897.

## LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY : Esplanade Road.
KARACHI : Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South, America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies via Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

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A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully taught by a fully qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks. Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,693 tons, on the 6th February, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 2nd February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 4th February, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND RANGOON.

A Steamer on or about 10th February.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 27th February.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 16th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th January, 1897.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY,

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
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## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS,
Under Contract with the French Government
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
*VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on Friday noon. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SYDNEY | 4232 | Aubert | 19th Feb. 1897. |
| CALEDONIEN | 4232 | Blanc | 19th Mar. ,, |
| MELBOURNE | 4080 | Duchateau | 16th April ,, |

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessel. | Capt. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| ERNEST-SIMONS | de Maubenge | 5,707 | 11th Feb 97 |

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board. Heavy baggage to be sent on board on the day of departure between 8 and 10 a.m.

The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for PERSIAN GULF on or about the 20th February, 1897.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the RETURN VOYAGE by the Austrian Lloyds' at REDUCED FARES. This arrangement will prove in some cases of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET,
Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

## THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied in any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

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DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

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|---|---|---|
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| Nut Brown Hide Dress Suit Bags | 24 | 35 |
| Nut Brown Hide Gladstone Bags | 20 | 35 |
| Nut Brown Hide Gladstone Bags | 22 | 40 |
| Nut Brown Hide Gladstone Bags | 24 | 43 |
| Nut Brown Hide Hartington Bags | 15 | 18 |
| Nut Brown Hide Hartington Bags | 16 | 19 |
| Nut Brown Hide London Bags | 14 | 23 |
| Nut Brown Hide London Bags | 16 | 25 |
| Nut Brown Hide Bags | 14 | 15 |
| Nut Brown Hide Bags | 16 | 18 |
| Nut Brown Hide Bags | 18 | 20 |
| French Roan Bags | 9 | 9 |
| Leather Courier Bags | 8 | 8 |
| Dull Canvas Overland Trunks | 30 | 37 |
| Dull Canvas Overland Trunks 30 + 20 + | 12 | 55 |
| Tan Canvas Hold Alls | 30 | 12 |

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BOMBAY.

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THE following AUSTRALIAN TRIMED MEATS can be strongly recommended, especially for use in the districts, or in Bombay by those whose Cooks have yielded to the present panic. They are ready cooked ; are fresh, sound and of excellent flavour.

REDUCED PRICES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ROAST MUTTON | per tin | 0 9 | SPICED MUTTON | per tin | 0 9 |
| BOILED do. | | 0 9 | RUMP STEAK AND ONIONS | ,, | 0 9 |
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THE EFFICIENT STANDARD DISINFECTANT.

An atmosphere impregnated with Creasotine vapour is incapable of conveying infection.

Creasotine is a powerful antiseptic and germ destroyer.

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This Disinfectant contains fully 15 per cent. guaranteed Carbolic Acid ; will be found most satisfactory in its action ; it is far superior to the weak disinfecting powders at present so much in use.

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THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA. J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

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---

**BACK BAY BATH COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**NOTICE.**

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Bath House on TUESDAY, 2nd February, 1897, at 5-30 P.M.

H. W. D. SHALLARD,
Honorary Secretary.

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No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE of Surplus and Unserviceable Stores, Pumps, Telephone Wire, Insulators, Chain Blocks, Crab Winches, Hoses, Copper, Iron, Brass, Cast-iron, Coal Ashes, &c.

Under instructions from P. C. H Snow, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Municipal Stores, Paltan Road, near the Crawford Markets, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m., the following, viz., garden pumps, lawn mowers, hand-cast Weston's patent chain blocks, screw-jack, crab winches, copper stand-pipe, bevel wheels, rymers, disinfectant empty drums 1 to 10 gallons, acid jars empty, instrument box, leather tank, L blue cases, canvas scraps, square and round lamps, wall shades, leather, I. R. and canvas hoses, brass cocks, spindles, couplings, ferrules, pickaxes, powras, spanners, files, tools, lamps, rammers, poles, yokes, ropes, empty K.-oil tins, wooden casks, wrought and cast-iron, boots, garden shears, clocks, empty iron drums, paint pots, boards, grinding millstones, tapes, naves, coal ashes, &c.

Also on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m., at Foras Road Chowki—A lot of cast-iron broken rafters, planks, &c. At 3 p.m., at Chinchpogly Stores—A lot of cast-iron and W.-iron scraps. At 4 p.m. at Love Grove Pumping Station, Worli—A lot of cast and W.-iron fire-bars, coal ashes, clinkers, etc.

Also on THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., at Colaba Compressor Station—A lot of coal ashes.

**SALE OF ONE ENGINE BOILER.**

Under instructions from Maj. S A. R. HICKSON, Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, M. W. D., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p. m., at Mazagon Defences Yard, one Engine-Boiler.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 2nd February, 1897.

---

**SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,**
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

**BONA-FIDE SALE.**

SALE OF Office and Household Furniture at the Oriental Bank's Building, 2nd Floor, in Meadows Street.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the whole of the office and household furniture, belonging to Mr. H. Janni, proceeded to Europe.

The same consisting of teakwood, nine, four, and two drawers, writing tables, glass door cup-boards, office chairs, copying presses, bookstands, dealwood tables, etc.

Household furniture consisting of round dining, wash-hand, and dressing tables, bedsteads, bedrooms, sofas, teapoys, meatsafes, copper utensils, lamps, pictures, glass, crockery and plated ware, etc.

Now on view.

Terms of sale:—Cash should be paid by each and all purchasers at the time of knocking down the lots, and goods should be removed after the conclusion of the sale.

**IMPORTANT TO SHOP-KEEPERS, MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS.**

BONA-FIDE SALE of Stock-in-Trade, Millinery shop-fittings at the premises lately occupied by Miss Watson in Medows Street, No. 119.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned premises on THURSDAY, the 4th instant, and sale to commence at 2 p.m., as follows:—

A choice collection of ladies' hats and bonnets, silk gloves, corsets, fancy buttons, ready-made dress gowns, sateen jackets, jerseys, silk ribbons, parasols, dress materials, veil cloth, coloured and white nets, feathers and flowers, fans, and laces.

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N.B.—Shop keepers, who wish to decorate their shops are requested not to loose the opportunity to purchase the same.

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Terms of sale:—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and balance to be paid and lots cleared away within next day.

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EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.

HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.

PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
65, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

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**GEMMED RINGS.**

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned, is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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**NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.**

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | ...£1,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | .......... £500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | ............ £170,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale on Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

## BANKS.

**CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,**
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL........................................ | £800,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ........ ..... | £350,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ............ | £800,000 |

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).

Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.

Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama
Kobe.
Tientsin.

BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | THE CITY BANK, LIMITED
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods a rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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**COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.**

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof whereas travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

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**THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... | Yens 12,000,000 | = | Rs. 24,300,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL... ........ | „ 4,500,000 | = | „ [illegible] |
| RESERVE FUND................ | „ 4,180,000 | = | „ [illegible] |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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**COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL (Subscribed) ......... | Rs. 40,00,000 |
| RESERVES and REST ......... | „ 11,06,292 |

LOCAL BOARD:—

| | |
|---|---|
| FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq. C.I.E. | GORDUNDAS KHATAO Esq. |
| SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq. |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposit during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Good, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay, 4th January, 1897.

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### CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. | 200,000,000 = £8,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND...Fcs. | 40,000,000 = £1,600,000 |

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: Paris. HEAD OFFICE: Lyons.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

**FOREIGN BRANCHES.**

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

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**THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.**

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............. £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| PARIS............ | The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld. |
| SINGAPORE ...... | Messrs. Boustead & Co. |
| PENANG ......... | |
| HONGKONG ...... | Messrs. Gilman & Co. |
| AUSTRALIA ...... | Bank of Australasia and Trade, &c. |
| COLOMBO ......... | The Bank of Madras. |
| RANGOON ......... | Bank of Bengal |
| AGRA............. | Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. |
| DELHI ............. | Bank of Bengal. |

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h., 34m. Sun sets, 5h. 54m. High water, 11-48m. Low water, 6-1m., 5-40a.
First Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
The Siam Forest Company's meeting, Tamarind Lane 3 p.m.
Back Bay Bath Company, annual meeting.
Bombay Light Horse parade.
Grant College Medical Society, 4-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

Polo.—There will be a game, to-day at 4-30 p.m.

FATAL FALL OFF THE TREE.—In reference to the paragraph under this heading in yesterday's paper, we are requested by Mr. H. P. Warden, manager of the Oriental Weaving Mill, to state that the man who fell from the tree was not sent up by him to pluck leaves for his goat, as erroneously stated.

THE BROACH MUNICIPALITY.—At the quarterly general meeting of the Broach Municipality the following gentlemen were proposed as the managing committee for the next year by Khan Bahadur Nusserwanjee Shariarjee Ginwalla, and seconded by Mr. Trimbukrai Bhavanishunker:—Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, C.I.E. (chairman); Messrs. Furdoonshaw Pestonjee, Bomanshaw Sorabjee, Hiralal Chunilal, Hargovindas, and Kumroodin Fakroodin (members).

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Revue | Unrath |
| Overture | Crown Diamonds | Auber |
| Gavotte | Dame Margery | Hosten |
| Grand Selection | Marta | Flotow |
| Valse | Tausend Und Eine Nacht | Strauss |
| Polka | Figaro | Strauss |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BURGLARY AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD.—Budridass Bedeechund, a Purdasee shop-keeper at Elphinstone Road, has reported to the police that on the night of the 30th ultimo about 11 o'clock, he locked the door of his shop as usual and went to sleep in his room, which is next door to the shop. On getting up about 5 a.m., the following day, he found the window curtain had been removed from a back room by making a hole in the wall and a wooden box opened by means of the key, which was kept on it, and a smaller wooden box, containing gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs 341, carried away therefrom. On the police repairing to the spot, the box with a portion of the stolen property, of the value of Rs. 137, was found lying in a field close by.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE ROBBERY BY A SERVANT.—Mr. Maneckji Merwanji Dalal, a Parsee, residing at Girgaum Back Road, has reported to the police the theft of five pairs of gold bangles, valued at Rs 3,000, a diamond earring, valued at Rs. 1,200, five gold finger rings, worth Rs. 45, three diamond rings, valued at Rs. 600, thirty loose pearls, worth Rs. 150, &c., in all property collectively valued at Rs. 6,295. The complainant also reports the theft of property, valued at Rs. 2,000 belonging to his sister. A servant, named Bhugwandas alias Kassim, aged about eighteen years, who was employed by complainant about fifteen days ago, has suddenly disappeared and is being actively sought for by the police. By order of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, a telegram has been forwarded to his native place. Both the divisional and detective police are making rigorous enquiries into the matter.

DAMAUN NOTES.—A correspondent writes under date, Damaun, 30th January.—It was on the 1st of July last that the old Postmaster, Mr. Moraes, retired on pension after a long meritorious service, and Mr. Francisco Antonio Xavier Monrao Garcez Palha, belonging to an ancient Portuguese family and nephew of Thomas Monrao Garcez Palha, the Baron of Combarjua and Inspector of Schools in Portuguese India, was installed as Postmaster, of Damaun. Since Mr. Monrao took up his duties it has been his aim to do what he can towards the welfare of the people of this country. Among the facilities he has given to the public may be mentioned that letters could now be registered in the Damaun post-office even on Sundays. At present the Bombay post is delivered in Damaun the next day and the Goa post on the fourth day. The Bombay letters and newspapers destined for Damaun are brought by the Ahmedabad mail train which leaves Bombay at 9 p.m. (B.T.) and reaches Vapi or Damaum Road Station at 1 a.m., whence they are brought by a courier to the city of Damaum at about 3 p.m., and distributed early in the morning. The Goa post is brought by steamers and reaches Bombay at 5 a.m., but the letters and newspapers and Portuguese despatches are needlessly detained in Bombay for sixteen hours to be brought to Damaun by the Ahmedabad mail train. It has occurred to Mr. Monrao that the Bombay letters and the morning newspapers could be easily delivered in Damaun the same day, at about 3 p.m., and the Goa letters and despatches on the 3rd day by the Bombay post-office arranging to send the post by the 8-30 a.m. passenger train instead of the mail train, and with that view he has addressed a letter to the Postmaster-General of Bombay. If the people in Poona and Surat are able to obtain their letters and newspapers from Bombay through the post the same evening, there is not a shadow of reason why the Bombay post office should not make arrangements to convey letters, &c., for Damaun, which is less distant from Bombay than Surat or Poona, by the 8-30 a.m. passenger train, and earn the gratitude of not only the permanent residents of this place, but also of a large number of Bombay fugitives who have taken shelter here, and who are burning with anxiety to learn as early as possible what takes place in Bombay.

ARREST OF THE WOMAN WHO SIMULATED BUBONIC FEVER.—After rigorous inquiry extending over a week, the police under Superintendent Briscoe succeeded in arresting the woman Succoo, who had stolen gold and pearl jewellery of the value of Rs. 4,787, belonging to her master Jaising Sadoba, a pearl broker, residing at Sion, and recovered a major portion of the stolen property. The circumstances under which the woman managed to steal the property and the way in which she left the house, have already been reported. It appears that in consequence of certain information received during the course of the inquiry Superintendent Briscoe deputed police jemadar No. 31 F to Junnar on Tuesday last. On the following morning the jemedar reached that place, and after obtaining the usual police assistance, proceeded to a village called Vajer, about sixty miles away from Salegaum, in the Poona District. On an inquiry the jemedar ascertained that a man and woman had recently arrived there from Bombay and were putting up in the house of a cultivator, named Ranoo Succaram. The jemadar at once proceeded to the house and found the woman answering the description given by the complainant, with the exception that she had her two front teeth in. Being questioned by the jemedar, the woman stated that her proper name was Luximee and not Succoo, and that she had been accompanied from Bombay to that village by a man named Suntoo Succaram. She further stated that while she was in Bombay she was staying with a woman named Luximee, who was related to the complainant, and who being in bad terms with complainant, had instigated her to rob complainant of his jewellery. The jemedar on searching the place discovered two bundles of complainant's ornaments, valued at Rs. 3,250. The jemadar then brought the woman and her male companion together with the recovered property to Bombay. The police have also arrested the woman Luximee, the alleged instigator, and another woman, named Mugti, as being involved in the conspiracy. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Briscoe charged the four accused before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft of the property and abetment of the offence. The case was remanded in order to enable the police to make further enquiries into the matter.

## ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

### YACHTS RACE.

THE following are handicap allowances and result of the race sailed at 3-30 p.m., on Saturday:—

| | Entered by | Handicap | Time of arrival. H. M. S. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Turquoise | Mr E S Luard | Scratch | 5 19 38 |
| Melody | Mr J B K Macbeth | ,, | 5 22 18 |
| Eileen | Lieut R St J Gillespie, R E | 10 56 | 5 27 20 |
| Mannikin | Officers, R A | 15 18 | 5 28 57 |
| Red Rose | Capt John Hext, R N | 8 45 | 5 36 5 |
| Janetta | Officers, R E | 8 45 | 5 47 57 |
| Cygnet | Mr E C Richards | 24 3 | did not start |

Course No. 4 reversed. 1st prize won by Mannikin 2nd prize won by Eileen.

SHIPS BOATS RACE.

The following are handicap allowance and result of the race sailed at 3-45 p.m., on Saturday:—

| | Entered by | Handicap. | Time of arrival. H. M. S |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kaisar-i-Hind's Life Boat | Mr C D Gouldsmith | Scratch | 5 27 13 |
| Magdala's Cutter | Lt L H Richardson, R N | ,, | 5 27 35 |
| Dockyard Cutter | Mr A Mous | ,, | 5 31 48 |
| C B Dinghy Caprice | Mr C H Byrne | 22 3 | 5 4 4 |
| Thames' Cutter | Mr C W Burleigh | 7 11 | did not start |

Course No. 9, three times round, 1st price won by Caprice, 2nd prize won by Kaisar-i-Hind's Life Boat, subject to result of protests lodged by Caprice and Dockyard Cutter.

THE revised estimates for widening the Dargai-Chakdara road on the Chitral line of communications works out to Rs. 2,20,000. The work has been well done and sanction to this estimate is being accorded.

## HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before SIR CHARLES FARRAN, CHIEF JUSTICE, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

### LOSS RESULTING FROM UNTRUE REPRESENTATION.

SHA KARAMCHAND GOKALDAS AND ANOTHER vs. SHETH GHELLABHAI CHAKALDAS AND ANOTHER.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. G. McCorkell, District Judge of Ahmedabad, in appeals No. 330 and 332 of 1892. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Maneckshah, appeared for the appellants, Sha Karamchand and another, the original defendants; while Mr. Vicajee, with Mr. G. M. Tripathi, represented Sheth Ghellabhai and another, the respondents and original plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs alleged that they and the defendants belong to two sections of the same caste, that they were the leaders of one section, and defendants 1 and 2 were regarded as the leaders of the other; that defendants 1 and 2 were charged by the entire caste with the duty of administering the income and expenses of a certain temple belonging to the caste people; that with the permission of the Advocate-General, the plaintiffs brought against them a suit (No. 17 of 1889) for an account of the funds, and for their removal from management; that they afterwards implored the plaintiffs to withdraw that suit, and to refer that dispute and some other caste matters to arbitration; that accordingly the suit was withdrawn, and both parties passed separate agreements and refered the dispute to the arbitration of two gentlemen; that the plaintiffs signed the agreements as they had been authorized by their section to do, and they believed that defendants 1 and 2 also, from their representations and conduct, had been authorized by their own section to sign that it was understood at the time that the award should be carried out by both parties as also by their respective sections; that the arbitrators made their award on 31st January 1891 and published it on the 12th April following; and that it ordered defendants 1 and 2 to pay plaintiffs Rs. 1,485-10-0. Defendants 1 and 2 contended, *inter alia*, that they were not the leaders of their own section and had no authority to enter into any agreement regarding caste affairs, and that the award in question was not accepted by the caste. Defendants 3—22 replied that the caste was not bound by the acts of defendants 1 and 2, and that the latter were not the leaders of their section. The Joint Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad found (1) that defendants 1 and 2 were not the headmen of the section to which they belonged and had not been expressly or impliedly authorized by their section to refer the disputes to arbitration; (2) that they had not by their conduct and language fraudulently led the plaintiffs to believe that they had been authorized by their section to refer the disputes to arbitration, and that, therefore, they were not on the score of fraud personally liable for damages; (3) that the plaintiffs were not entitled to have the award specifically performed; and (4) that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover from defendants 1 and 2 Rs. 5 only as damages out of the amount claimed in prayer (c) in the plaint. He accordingly ordered defendants 1 and 2 to pay plaintiffs Rs. 5 with costs. Both parties appealed. The District Judge held that defendants 1 and 2 personally joined in making the reference to arbitration and were personally liable and that they were liable to pay the full damages claimed, Rs. 1,500. From this decision defendants 1 and 2 appealed to the High Court. On a remand by the High Court the District Judge found:—(1). That defendants 1 and 2 untruly represented to the plaintiffs that they were specially authorized by their section of the caste to refer the caste questions, the subject of reference, to arbitration. (2). That by such untrue representations of defendants 1 and 2 the plaintiffs were induced to withdraw the temple suit and refer the caste questions, the subject of the reference, to arbitration. (3). That the plaintiffs did suffer damages to the amount ordered to be paid by the arbitrators, viz., Rs. 1,485-10-0.

Sir Charles Farran, in delivering judgment of the Court, said:—The District Judge on remand has found in this case that the defendants 1 and 2 untruly represented to the plaintiffs that they were specially authorized by their section of the caste to refer the questions, the subject of the reference, to arbitration; and that the plaintiffs by such untrue representation of the defendants 1 and 2 were induced to withdraw the temple suit and refer the caste questions to arbitration; and that the plaintiffs by reason of such untrue representation of the defendants 1 and 2 have suffered damages to the extent of Rs. 1,485-10-0, the amount which the arbitrators award that the defendants' section of the caste should pay to the plaintiffs as representing their section. It was contended before us that the plaintiffs are in the present suit suing on their own personal account, and that there is nothing upon the record to show that they are suing as trustees for or representatives of their section of the caste. For the reasons which we gave at the hearing of the present stage of the appeal, we think that such a contention is not now open to the defendants, and that the plaintiffs must be taken to be, as in fact they are, suing on behalf of the minority of the caste and as trustees for it. The findings of the District Judge on the first and second questions above referred to have not been impeached before us. The argument for the appellants has been confined to the contention that the damages have not been assessed on a legal footing. In so far as that contention is based upon the hypothesis that the plaintiffs are suing in their own right, it fails when it is found that they are in fact suing as trustees for their section. The more general question demands careful consideration. Now, under the award, if enforceable, the plaintiffs as representing the minority of the caste would have recovered without suit from the majority the sum of Rs. 1,485-10-0. That accordingly is the loss which they in their representative character have directly suffered from the award not being enforceable against the majority, and affords in the first instance the measure of the damages which the plaintiffs are entitled to recover from the defendants. Firbank's Executors vs. Humphreys (L. R., 18 Q. B. D., p. 54.) Lord Esher puts the point in this way: "The damages under the general rule are arrived at by considering the difference in the position he (the plaintiff) would have been in had the representation been true and the position he is actually in in consequence of its being untrue." The same case also, we think, shows that in order to reduce that amount to nominal damages, the defendants must show not merely that the plaintiffs are, or were, at the time of the suit brought, still in a position to sue the majority for that amount, but that, if such a suit had been, or were now brought, they must have recovered that amount. If the plaintiffs were to bring such a suit and fail, it is, we think, clear that the loss which they have sustained would be the sum actually awarded to them. What would have been their position if the representation of the defendants had been true? They could under the award have recovered Rs. 1,485-10-0 from the majority, of whose ability to pay there is no question. It is, however, we think, impossible to predicate in this case what would have been (in the absence of an award) the result of a suit brought by the minority to enforce their right on their supposed claim against the majority. Failure possibly would have been as likely as success. Under these circumstances we are of opinion that the defendants are not in a position to reduce the amount decreed against them to nominal damages, and that the decree of the District Judge must be confirmed with costs, the amount of damages being, however, altered from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,485-10-0.

## CRICKET AT KALYAN.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—This little station which has lately grown into a town, was *en fete* yesterday, when a cricket match was specially arranged in honor of Mr. J. Romer (acting Station Master) on the eve of his departure from this station. During Mr. Romer's short stay of two months amongst us, he made himself extremely popular with everybody, and his departure is much regretted. A cricket team was invited from Dadar, and they were entertained right royally by the Kalyan folks. Dr. Dadina, our genial Civil Surgeon, very kindly lent a large tent for the occasion to accommodate the visitors, amongst whom were several ladies, who seemed to take a great interest in the game. The day was rather warm for cricket, but during the afternoon a nice sea breeze sprung up which made it most refreshing and enjoyable. For the visitors Mr. Limjee of cricket renown, played well for his 24, and the bowling of Mr. Jehangir Lanteen was most effective. For the home team Mr. Aga Jamali Nemazee did best, having got into double figures in both innings. The fielding of young Victor Romer (a most promising cricketer) and Mr. W. H. Bowler was very good indeed, having caught some very difficult catches. On the whole a most enjoyable day was spent, and the winning team went home by an evening local train, before which three hearty cheers were given for Mr. Romer and for the winning and losing teams. The scores were:—

KALYAN TEAM.

| 1st Innings. | | 2nd Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| F Guard, b K Wadia | 2 | b Lanteen | 13 |
| Mistry, b Lanteen | 7 | b Lanteen | 1 |
| R Dadina (Capt), b Lanteen | 0 | b Limjee | 2 |
| V Romer, b Lanteen | 5 | b Lanteen | 1 |
| Cursetjee, b Lanteen | 0 | b Limjee | 2 |
| W H Bowler, run out | 0 | b Lanteen | 1 |
| A G Nemazee, b Lanteen | 10 | not out | 11 |
| D Guard, [illegible] and b Wadia | 1 | b Lanteen | 0 |
| Maneckshaw, b Lanteen | 2 | b Lanteen | 0 |
| Marker, c out and b Wadia | 0 | b Lanteen | 0 |
| P Vakil | 0 | b Limjee | 13 |
| Extras | 1 | Extras | 11 |
| Total | 28 | Total | 58 |

DADAR INVINCIBLES.

| 1st Innings. | | 2nd Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J Lanteen, b Mistry | 10 | c and b Mistry | 0 |
| K Wadia, b Mistry | 4 | c and b Guard | 0 |
| Thomas, b Marker | 5 | b Mistry | 1 |
| Motishaw, c and b Mistry | 1 | c and b Mistry | 4 |
| Gilla, b Vakil | 3 | b Mistry | 0 |
| Katarak, c and b Mistry | 0 | not out | 4 |
| Potwalla, b Vakil | 4 | not out | 24 |
| Limjee, b Vakil | 14 | did not bat. | |
| Mulla Feroze, run out | 8 | | |
| J Wadia, c and b Vakil | 3 | | |
| N Wadia, b Vakil | 0 | | |
| Extras | 4 | Extras | 1 |
| Total | 55 | Total | 34 |

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE total subscriptions to the Indian Famine Relief Fund up to Friday night were Rs. 3,77,000 of which Rs. 3,58,000 has been subscribed to the General Fund. The sum subscribed specially for provincial purposes includes Rs. 8,000 for Bengal and Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 1,000 for the Punjab and North-West Provinces, respectively.

SNOW has again been falling heavily in the Chitral valley. In Drosh the fall lasted for 48 hours. On the 15th the dak runners at Zerat, the chouki on this side of the Lowarai Pass, were snowed up and a relief party of 40 men was sent from Ashreth to clear away the snow before the men could leave the hut.

A NOTIFICATION in the Finance Department states that stamp duty is remitted on instruments executed by landholders to secure repayment of advances certified by endorsement on the instruments under the hand of the Collector to have been made for the relief of distress. This exemption does not apply to instruments executed after the 31st of December 1897.

THE numbers in receipt of relief have risen greatly during the last week and have now reached the total of 2,036,000. No less than 394,000 of these persons are in receipt of gratuitous relief. Mr. Holderness, under whose signature these details are now published, gives the actual figures for each province in a tabular form which enables the reader to see at a glance the facts relating to each province.

THE garden party given by their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Elgin at Government House on Thursday afternoon was very largely attended, those present including Lady Mackenzie and a party from Belvedere; Sir George and Lady White, and staff; the Members of Council; the Judges of the High Court; the Metropolitan and Presidential Bishops at present in Calcutta. The band of the Viceroy, under the baton of Mr. Gaye, played lively selection of music, and the band of the Shropshire Light Infantry also contributed.

THE extensions on the Tirhoot State Railway now being carried out will cost something over 122 lakhs, sanction for which expenditure has been given by the Secretary of State. They are as follows:—Hajipur to Begum Sarai, 44½ miles; Garhara to Khagaria, with branch to Moughyr, 38¼ miles; Khagaria to Katihar, with branch to opposite Bhagulpur, 78½ miles; total, 161¼ miles.

WE regret to Learn of the death at home of Mr. R. Amos, for many years Assistant Collector of Customs at Calcutta. Mr. Amos went home suddenly on medical certificate some six weeks ago, but there was no suspicion that his illness was likely to terminate fatally. His death will be a great loss to the Custom House.

THE arrivals of paddy at Rangoon during the past week by boat and rail are the heaviest on record for any week not only for this early part of the season, but even for the whole year. Prices in Calcutta having fallen the tendency here is downwards, but this will probably soon be checked, as a heavy demand from the Straits is expected. Bombay also is showing a more active demand. Inquiries for freight to Calcutta have declined somewhat, and in consequence the freight, though nominally R. 5 per ton, is only Rs. 4, Re. 1 rebate being given. At present 8,500 tons of rice are being loaded here for Calcutta, 6,000 for Bombay, and 4,800 for the Straits. The total exports of rice from Rangoon from the 1st to the 27th January are 78,164 tons as against 37,169 for the same period last year. India took 42,613 tons, *i. e.* 40,000 more than last January. Shipments to Europe are much larger than last year, to the Straits smaller, and to Upper Burma nearly the same; while America took 5,000 tons this month, as against nil last January.

THE Madras Chamber of Commerce on Friday sent the following telegram to the Government of India:—"From an order of the Madras Government, No. 49 Financial, dated the 19th instant, reviewing the Madras civil budget estimates for 1897-98, the Chamber learns with deep concern that large reductions in the public works expenditure of Madras have been necessitated by the great curtailment proposed by the Government of India in the adjusting contribution from the Imperial revenues, from Rs. 32,54,000 in the present quinquennium to Rs. 8,43,000 in the next provincial contract. The Chamber respectfully begs to protest emphatically against the proposal as being a grave injustice to this Presidency, which has for long paid more than its fair share towards the Imperial revenues, and which is more subject to famine than the other Presidencies. The diminution of the Imperial contribution to the extent of upwards of 24 lakhs per annum during the next five years will have a disastrous effect on the Madras budget, necessitating a very great restriction of the expenditure on irrigation and other public work of prime importance. Under the conditions of the new provincial contract the transactions of Madras for 1897-98 are expected to result in a deficit of Rs. 19,33,000, the closing balance being brought down to Rs. 3,92,000 against the prescribed minimum balance of Rs. 20,00,000. No reason has been assigned for the immense reduction contemplated, but the Chamber supposes it due to the increased expenditure necessitated on account of the famine. If so, the Chamber contends that it is most inquitable that the increased contribution from Madras to the Imperial revenues should be fixed for so long a period as five years, and that only special contributions are justified as in the past. The Chamber also respectfully protests against the public being left absolutely in the dark regarding this most important transaction until such a late date, whereby effective criticism is rendered almost impossible. The Chamber is addressing the Government of India on the subject through the Madras Government."

COMMANDANTS of native cavalry regiments according to the Allahabad paper are said to be in despair at the manner in which they are treated as regards the young officers now sent to them. It is said that the youngster no sooner joins than he has to be sent on an apparently endless round of "courses," language leave, privilege leave, and every other legitimate and illegitimate method of being absent. "At the end of a couple of years or so, he is probably through his troubles, and then off he goes on furlough." The result is said to be that the commandant has eventually to train an old subaltern who thinks he knows his work, instead of a smart young officer. It is suggested that the procedure should be reversed, the officer being first trained to his work regimentally and then being sent to pass "courses" and language tests. The picture is, perhaps, overcoloured. As matters stand a subaltern joins the cavalry from a British infantry regiment, with one year's service only to his credit in the majority of instances. He is young enough at any rate and may possibly be smart. He has to go through an equitation class for three months with British cavalry, and has also to pass in the language and his professional examination. The former course must be performed away from his regiment, but the others can be got through while he is with it, though language leave is commonly given. Other classes such as transport, signalling and musketry, are only gone through after the subaltern has fully qualified for the Staff Corps and then only if his Commanding Officer permits him to go. As a rule the Cavalry subaltern should not take more than six months over his equitation and language, if he is at all keen to get through. He may dawdle over his studies in Hindustani, or be unable in three months to pass the examination though with ordinary application he should learn sufficient to satisfy the Board. As to his becoming old before he gets to his regimental work, a good deal must depend upon his commandant. The latter can control his privilege leave to a great extent and can actually prevent him attending transport and the other classes, if he thinks he should stay with the regiment. If, as alleged, the cavalry subaltern gets too conceited, his Commanding Officer can surely "take the starch" out of him. The young officers who join the native cavalry are as good raw material as can be got anywhere, and it would require strong evidence to make one believe that as a body they are inclined to shirk their work.

## IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

### SPECIAL PLAGUE MEASURES.

AT Thursday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council the Hon'ble Mr. James moved an amendment to the Criminal Tribes Bill, by which any local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council, will be empowered to declare all or any provisions of the Act, as amended by subsequent legislation in force in the whole or part of territories under its Government.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rees said that the provisions of the Bill were extremely stringent, but they did not go beyond the necessities of the case, having in view the protection of society and the reformation of the particular tribes to which they were intended primarily to apply. Such were the Sansiahs and other tribes whose only occupation was crime. In Southern India they had the Maravans and the Kallans, who were the dominant and military tribes in the last century, and who were still given to cattle-lifting and robbery with violence. They numbered about a million, but the mass of them were peaceful cultivators, though a large number were still hardened criminals to deal with whom the provisions of the existing law were defective. It would, however, be indefensible to apply the present Act to the whole of these tribes. The Bill, as reported upon could not be so applied, but with Mr. James's amendment such application would be rendered possible. As, however, the amendment was purely permissive, no objection need be offered to it. But he thought it should be universally admitted that the Act should be jealously restricted to tribes composed of criminals of the worst type, whose only occupation was crime.

The Hon. Anandu Charlu said that too free a resort to the powers embodied in the Bill might only give longer lease to the existing conditions, and defeat the very object in view. Measures such as the present would do far more by acting as a deterrent in a preventive sense than in being put into practice as a punitive provision. He hoped the time would soon come round when the Act would be no longer needed on the statute book.

The amendment was carried and the Bill was passed.

Sir John Woodburn then asked the President to suspend the rules of business in order that a Bill providing for the better prevention of the spread of contagious diseases might be introduced. He said:—"I think I may at this stage explain that it is not the intention nor the desire of the Government of India in any way to cause alarm of any kind whatever in the matter. But as the disease which has taken root in Bombay has been extending in small degrees to other parts of the country, it seems to the Government expedient that some measures should be taken to meet the spread of the disease before it should establish itself here and elsewhere in the whole of India."

His Excellency having declared the rules of business suspended, Sir John Woodburn said:—

"I have the honour to ask for leave to introduce a Bill for the better prevention of the spread of dangerous epidemic diseases. Hon'ble Members are aware that parts of the Bombay Presidency are suffering from a visitation of bubonic plague, and will doubtless recognise that it is well for the Government to be armed with special power dealing with this calamity and enabling it to prevent, so far as is humanly possible, the extension of the disease to other districts and provinces. Municipal bodies already have extraordinary powers of dealing with the disease within their own limits, but those powers are by no means uniform and only extended to very limited areas. The Madras Government have moved very reasonably and naturally, that they should be armed with larger powers than they now possess, and in series of municipalities and cantonments in other parts of India authority has been asked for enforcement of the sanitary precautions that the circumstances require, and for powers of control enabling them to deal promptly with any emergency which may arise. Since I arrived in the Council-room a letter has been put into my hands from the Bombay Government asking for the very extension of their powers which it is proposed in the Bill to give. The general powers conferred by clause 2 of the Bill are an adaptation of the power already conferred within the city of Bombay by section 434 of the Bombay Act of 1888, for imposing such temporary regulations as may be found necessary to prevent the outbreak or spread of disease. In other direction the Government of India are advised that the existing powers are legally inadequate. Foreign countries are already much alarmed at the possibility of infection from India, and telegraphic news has arrived that Russia has declared the whole continent of India to be infected. For the safeguarding of our commerce the Government must be prepared to take steps to allay the fears of other nations, and we therefore propose to take power to order medical inspection and if necessary detention of any suspected ship whose departure from India with sickness on board might give grounds for severe measures to be taken against India shipping abroad. The special powers which the Bill confers are intended to meet a special emergency, and will only be enforced where the Governor-General-in-Council is satisfied that the provisions of the ordinary law are insufficient."

The motion was agreed to.

Sir John Woodburn then moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Sir James Westland, Mr. Chalmers, Mr. Playfair, Mr. Sayani, Mr. Joygobindo Law and himself, with instructions to report upon it at the next meeting of the Council.

The motion was agreed to and the Council adjourned for a week.

## THE STRAND COMEDY COMPANY.

THE STRAND COMEDY COMPANY, who arrived at Bombay, per s. s. Bangalora, in October last, from London, via Antwerp, are now at Karachi, attracting unusually brilliant audiences. It will be remembered, writes a correspondent, that they were unable to obtain a theatre in Bombay, including a Saturday night, so they hurriedly departed to the Punjab, via Allahabad. Since their arrival in India they have toured as far as Peshawar. On Christmas day last they were accorded a picnic at Ali-Musjid Fort, in the Khyber Pass, and were escorted there by a detachment of the Khyber Rifles. Several military officers have been touring with them, and altogether the company has met with a considerable degree of social recognition from the clubs and military messes in Northern India. The composition of the company is somewhat peculiar. All the gentlemen are more or less connected with the service, being sons and relatives of Military officers. The director of the company, Mr. Douglas Hamilton, was a well-known and popular officer in the 33rd West Riding, some few years ago. Resigning his commission he proceeded Home, and subsequently entered upon London management at the Royalty and Strand Theatres. After this he toured through the provinces with considerable success. He organized his present company in London last September with a view to cater for the *elite* of India. His success throughout India has been quite phenomenal. He brings an exceptionally high-class comedy company, with a *repertoire* of recent London successes and a few standard comedies. They are announced to appear in the "Private Secretary" at Karachi on the 28th instant and in "Our Boys" on the 1st February, after which they proceed to Bombay. The manager is Arthur Fawcett, formerly here, some years ago, with the late Harry Stanley.

## FINSBURY DISPENSARY, LONDON.

DR. RUTTONJEE DINSHAW DALAL, the Resident Medical Officer of this dispensary, has asked us to insert the following:—The committee of the Finsbury Dispensary (founded in 1780) appeal for funds to carry on the work—work that has been going on uninterruptedly for the last 116 years of giving medical and surgical aid to the industrious poor of the neighbourhood comprising the districts of Clerkenwell, St. Luke, and Pentonville. Over 40,000 attendances are made at the dispensary every year, nearly 12,000 new cases are relieved annually, and in addition upwards of 3,800 house visits are paid. A Samaritan Fund is just put in operation to provide nourishment absolutely essential to those home-visited patients too poor to afford it. The institution is supported mainly by voluntary contributions. Those who have so nobly helped this charity have not always been natives of England. Bombay has in the munificent donation of £200 by the first Indian Baronet, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, given in 1864, been amongst the subscribers. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., has only recently forwarded to the Resident Medical Officer the sum of £10 towards the General Fund. Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. W. M. Wroughton, the Treasurer, 30, Chester Square, W., or to Dr. Dalal, the Resident Medical Officer, or Mr. W. H. Pratt, the Secretary, at the dispensary, Brewer Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

## MILITARY NEWS.

THE R. I. M. S. Mayo, left Rangoon on the 30th ultimo, with the following details:—211 non-commissioned officers and men, 5 women, and 9 children; 8 men, 3 women, and 6 children of the Auxiliary Force, insane, 2 prisoners, Lieutenant Lagan and 2 children, and Lieutenant Gill, 30th Madras Infantry. The Mayo may be expected here on or about the 7th instant.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes redness and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer or perfumery, for Rowlands Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

## CALCUTTA TRADES ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the Calcutta Trades Association was held on Thursday.

Mr. Spink, who presided, made an interesting speech reviewing the work done by the committees of the Association during the past year. Referring to the plague, he said:—"The out-break and the sudden spread of bubonic plague in Bombay fills all the community with natural alarm, lest it should be brought into our midst. The extent to which it has increased, the sad loss of life estimated to be 10,000 up to date, and the disastrous effects upon trade in general are facts too well known to require description, and we all deeply sympathise with our sister Presidency. The happy immunity which Calcutta has so far enjoyed has unfortunately led to a state of apathy in respect of taking proper precautions to prevent this scourge coming here, and little or nothing has been done to protect this city. This Association, in company with other public institutions, urged upon the Government of Bengal the importance of prompt measures being taken to clean the town at once. The Medical Board was, as you know, appointed and did excellent work, but all the energy seemed to subside, and we are in a bad condition to-day. The Governments of India and Bengal have stepped in—not a moment too soon—to insist upon the town being cleansed and kept clean. The Lieutenant-Governor will have the support of the entire community at his back in any measures he insists upon, be they ever so drastic. If the plague once gets a footing in this city the consequences will be too appalling to contemplate, and will dwarf in their magnitude the all too awful picture of Bombay."

Turning to the famine Mr. Spink said:—"A dire famine is also close at our doors, and is causing widespread suffering. Whatever differences of opinion may have existed in regard to the policy of the Government in delaying the openning of a famine charitable relief fund, such differences have all been sunk in the great and combined efforts started and supported by all the strength of the Indian and British Governments to collect funds to supplement the Government aid to relieve the suffering of these poor starving creatures. It is difficult for us who have all the necessaries and comforts of life, to realise how the poor live from day to day and still more picture to ourselves to their fullest extent the awful horror of famine. But the tales of suffering which come to us from the stricken districts are sufficient to fill our hearts with sympathy and to create a desire to help. An invitation has gone forth asking for aid, and it appeals to every British subject of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. It has already been liberally responded to, and will, I feel sure, continue to be, not only by the public at large but by the members of this Association. You will all agree with me, gentlemen, when I express a deep regret that such terrible visitations should have come to her Indian subjects in this auspicious year of Her Majesty's most glorious reign. For they cannot fail to mingle sorrow with the rejoicing that all will feel on the occasion of our Queen having completed the longest reign on record of any British sovereign, and we will hope that before the year has ended it is appropriate thanksgiving the clouds will have dispersed and that Her Majesty will have her declining years blessed with the knowledge of the well-being of her most devoted subjects."

Mr. Spink was re-elected as Master, and the following gentlemen as members of the committee:—Messrs. W. Bushby, W. J. Bradshaw, H. Ellworthy, D. McGregor, C. K. Powell and C. S. Cunning.

## THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 1st OF FEBRUARY, 1897.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in Sind, and at Bhuj, Rajkot, Veraval, Ghadechi, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Amraoti, Akola, Surat Malegaon and Sholapur, and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. Readings are highest in Sind, and lowest in the south. Gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Ratnagiri, Deesa, Ghadechi, Goa and Secunderabad. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal at Allahabad, Indore, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Rajpur, Nagpur, Sholapur, Bangalore, Secunderabad and Bellary, and the minimum in large excess at Raipur and Khandwa. The highest temperature in the shade was 99° at Cuddapah, and the lowest 43° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Berar, and at Ahmednagar and Aurangabad. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Lahore and Jacobabad. Fine weather with passing clouds prevails over nearly the whole country.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH)

SIMLA, FEB. 1.

Monday:—The depression noticed over the Central Provinces yesterday, has travelled east-north-eastward and lies over east of the Central Provinces and Chota Nagpur where the barometer has fallen briskly, at the same time the barometer has recovered briskly to rapidly over North-West and Central India and a high pressure area is appearing over the Indus Valley. Winds are cyclonic in the neighbourhood of the depression and are northerly over the Punjab, Rajputana, and north of Bombay; while elsewhere the directions remain variable. The force is fresh in Diamond Island and part of the west coast. The temperature has fallen in the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana, and steady in Burma and the Peninsula and risen elsewhere. The mean temperature is below normal in the Assam Valley, Bombay Coast Districts, Upper Sind and South Punjab, but above normal elsewhere and most so in the Central Provinces. Showers of snow have fallen in Norah-West Himlayas and showers of rain in parts of the Punjab, Bihar and of Chota Nagpur. Patna has received one inch of rain; Lahore and Rawalpindi one-third of an inch; and Gya, Hazaribagh Benares, Montgomery, Sialkot, Dehra Ismael Khan, Multan and Jacobabad, showers of less than one-fifth of an inch.

## BOMBAY RACES, 1897.

HANDICAP FOR THE TURF CLUB CUP.

Distance R. C. and a Distance.

| | st. lbs. | | st. lbs |
|---|---|---|---|
| Venture | 10 0 | Valma | 7 1 |
| Sunbeam | 10 0 | Asco | 7 6 |
| Chand | 9 10 | Almonium | 7 1 |
| Meheraj | 9 7 | Hooker | 7 5 |
| Martaban | 9 3 | Kingcraft | 7 0 |
| Sterling | 8 10 | President | 7 0 |
| Hakum | 8 6 | Toojan | 6 1 |
| Inkerman | 8 6 | Shirmisher | 6 11 |
| Fakeer | 8 0 | Sunshere | 6 7 |
| Khosroo | 7 13 | Robin Hood | 6 0 |

CURSETJEE DHUNJEESHAW,
Handicapper.

Bombay, February 1.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 1:

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Gordon s—5 cases whisky, Noel and Richards.
Clan Alpine s—5 cases whisky, B Smyth and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Locksley Hall s—150 cases candles, Abdoolally Shaik Adum; 8 casks chemicals, The New Great Eastern S and W Co.
Imperialist s—[illegible] cases tobacco manufactured, D Macropolo; 60 cases bicarbonate of soda, Duke and Sons.

FROM LONDON.

Caledonia s—54 cases provision etc., 2 cases butter, 4 cases cheese, 3 cases ham, Luckmidas Dewjee.
Carthage s—2[illegible] cases provision etc., Lukmidas Dewjee; 31 cases cheese, 1 case bacon, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 4 cases provision, Dinshaw Sorabjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—29 bales packing paper Abdool K Essabhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Bhandara s—36 cases playing cards, Hajee Suleman Habib; 15 cases chemicals, M Oster Laver and Co; 50 bales straw boards, Abdool Hoosen Hyderaly; 7 cases earthenware, Ebrahim Peer Mahomed and Co; 16 cases earthenware, Fazal Noor Mahomed Tanawalla; 161 cases glassware, 108 cases earthenware, Cassum Nanjee and Co; 49 cases glassware, 23 cases earthenware, Jaffer Runmull; 12 cases glassware, Moosa Ayoob.

FROM BREMEN.

Bhandara s—50 cases beer, Phillips and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Shanon s—8 cases geneva, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Caledonia s—25 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—3 cases glassware, Hajee Jan Mahomed Latiff; 38 bales brown paper, A S Narialwalla.

LAST week's season report shows nearly 2,087,000 persons on famine works or in receipt of gratuitous relief. This is an increase of over 300,000 since January 23rd. The numbers in the N.-W. P. and Oudh exceed a million. Regarding the crop prospects in Bengal the rain in Champaran has done much good to the spring and poppy crops. In the N.-W. P. and Oudh good and general rain was received during the week, few districts receiving less than quarter of an inch, in the Punjab rain fell in five districts, and drizzling showers in three others. The fall has been very beneficial. The condition of the standing crops is reported good nearly everywhere, but more rain is wanted in the Delhi Division, Mooltan, and the Derajat, in the Central Provinces the weather has been cloudy and stormy with rain in almost all districts. Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur received nearly two inches; Saugor 1½ inches; and seven districts half an inch. The prospect of the spring continue generally favourable. Rain also fell over Central India and parts of Rajputana. The week on the whole is remarkable for the widespread rain-fall except in Bombay and Madras.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Byculla 1,095 tons, Captain F Sheldrick, sailed yesterday for Akyab, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Okhla, 3,436 tons, Captain R B Wood arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (6th January) via Karachi, with a cargo of 4,378 tons of coal.

THE s s Iran, 4,030 tons, Captain T Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport (8th January), with a cargo of 7,212 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates and Co.

THE s s Manica, 1,779 tons, Captain R Johnston, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Barrow (16th December), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE s s Fernfield, 2,025 tons, Captain W McFree, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbrough, (22nd December) via Karachi, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs M Mackenzie and Co.

THE s s Emir, 2,606 tons, Captain John H Robson arrived in harbour on Sunday last from new port (1st January), with a cargo of 5,798 tons of coal and Mrs and Master Oliver as passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Karachi (28th January), brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Surg-Col Scott, Mr Greig, Mrs Pinhey and infant, Miss Merris, Captain Malleson, Mr R Pillay, wife and child, Mr Godrey, and 176 deck. The Captain reports that on the 28th ultimo at 10-34 p.m. low press valve gear of the steamer was carried away. Disconnected low press engine and proceeded at 1-40 a. m. on the 29th having been anchored for three hours in 19 fathoms, 59½ miles from Karachi, hence she arrived some hours late in harbour. She will sail to-day for Karachi and Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr W Curranee, Mrs Martyer and 190 deck passengers.

### ARRIVALS.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | Manica s | Johnstone | Barrow, Dec 16. |
| | Emir s | Robson | Newport, Jan 1. |
| Feb. 1 | Fernfield s | McFree | Middlesbrough. |
| | Iran s | Hughes | Newport, Jan 8. |
| | Okhla s | Wood | Calcutta, (Jan 6. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Feb. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Imperatrix s | Rassevich | Trieste. |
| | Byculla s | Sheldrick | Akyab. |

The steamer Kola, Captain Whitehead, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi, etc.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Peninsular, for London, etc.
,, Avoca, for Jeddah, etc.
,, Sirdhana, for Calcutta, etc.
,, Ganges, for China, etc.

## ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

| ARRIVALS. | | | | DEPARTURES. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Date. | Vessel. | Commander. | From | Date. | To |
| November | | | | | |
| 11 | Woodcock | Ogindinssen | Somali coast | | |
| December | | | | | |
| 31 | A Provana It Men of War. | Colltiletti | Zeilla | 20 | Zeilla |
| January | | | | | |
| 14 | Meyun | Chambers | Somali coast | 18 | Perim |
| 15 | Marathon H M's | C Batten | Perim | | |
| 18 | Matiana | Allen | Calcutta | 19 | London |
| 19 | Massilia | Crawford | London | | Sydney |
| | Sumatra | Cowie | London | | Calcutta |
| | Minto R I M. | Ford | Somali coast | | |
| | S Berkhud | Grant | Somali coast | 21 | D'Jubutti, &c |
| | Burgemeester den Tex. | Hubert | Amsterdam | 19 | Batavia |
| | San Fernando | Alemany | Manilla | 20 | Barcelona |
| 20 | Africa | Polleri | Mussowa | | Mussowa |
| | B Innerdale | Wisnom | Cardiff | | |
| 21 | Rome | Daniell | Sydney | 21 | London |
| | Simla | Feild | Calcutta | | London |
| | Shannon | Crewe | Bombay | | |
| | Alger Fch Men of War. | Boutet | China | 22 | Toudon via D'Jubutti |
| 22 | Votigern | Erskine | Bussorah | | London via Jeddah |
| | Falcon | Craig | Somali coast | 23 | Hodeida |
| 23 | Manica | Johnstone | Manchester | | Bombay and P Gulf |
| | Bayern | Blanke | China | | Bremen |
| 24 | Naseri | Miller | Bombay | 24 | Jeddah |
| | C Maclean | Price | Vizagapatum | | London |

Aden, January 24.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 30.

Hobday, Major Genl, Bengal, C G in Chief, on duty, from Calcutta.
Douglas, Capt, Bengal, Qr Mr Genl Dept, from furlough, from England.

JANUARY 31.

Fendall, Capt, Hyd Cont, R A, on leave, from Hingoli.
Gordon, Lt, Punjab, 15th Sikhs, from leave, from Ceylon.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 30.

Hobday, Major Genl, Bengal, C G in Chief, on tour, to Aden.
Douglas, Capt, Bengal, Qr Mr Genl's Dept, off leave, to Simla
Newell, Lt, Ms, 28th M I, to rejoin, to Madras.
Mears, Lt, Ms, 2nd M I, to rejoin, to Raipur.

FEBRUARY 1.

Gordon, Lt, Punjab, 15th Sikhs, from leave, to Ferozepore.
Purvis, Major, Punjab, R A, on leave, to England.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1897.

1. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters this evening and Thursday next at 8-45 p.m.

2. The Range Finding Class will meet at the Bhandarwada Reservoir, Mazagon, to-morrow morning and Friday next at 7 a.m., sharp.

3. There will be Class Firing at Coorla to-day and Friday next. Recruits are particularly requested to attend. Trains leave the Victoria Terminus at 6, 6-40, and 7-5 a.m. (Bombay time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

5. The proficiency class will meet at the Fort Head-quarters to-night, and at the Byculla Head-quarters on Thursday night.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1897.

1. Leave of absence has been granted to Vol. P. A. Belcham, "A" Company from 1st February to 31st March 1897.

2. Officer's, N. C. Officer's and Volunteers desirous of attending the proficiency class are requested to send their names to the adjutant by the 8th instant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The squadron will parade at Church Gate Station at 6-45 o'clock this morning.

Dress—Drill order, viz:—Khaki, white helmets and Jack boots.

2. There will be Troop Drill at the Riding School on Friday the 5th instant at 7 a.m. Dress—Marching Order.

By order,
C. MOSS,
Adjutant

## HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 2.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

123-96—Dikshit and D—Rajaram Sitaram Dikshit vs Clara and others—K J Mantri—Payne G and S.
687-96—In person—Eazer Esoobjee vs Rutton alias Arron Moosajee Oomedayker.
688-96—Payne G and S—Thomas Hery Moore vs Hussonbhai Mooljee and another—Dikshit and D.

Postponed Long Cause.

50-96—Thakordas D and C—Rehemubhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Manshuklal D and J—Part heard.

THE Engineer-in-Chief of the Nilgiri Railway has addressed the District Board remonstrating against the location of the establishment it sanctioned for gauging the traffic on the Coonoor-Ootacamund road near the Craigmore Tollgate. Mr. Weightman thinks that in some way, perhaps insensibly, the establishment will be induced to record the traffic under the influence of the toll-keeper, whose guidance would not be disinterested. He has been informed by the Board that if a change of site is now to be made, the sanction of Government will be necessary, and he has been advised to make the reference direct.

THE experiments carried out with the new Lee-Metford bullet go to show that it has advantages other than those connected with its stopping powers. At 500 and 1,000 yards it gives a better target than the present service bullet; there are practically no ricochets, and it wears away the rifling of the barrel very little indeed. A slight alteration at the base of the bullet saves the barrel, which will thus have a longer life—a very important consideration. The Ordnance authorities in England will doubtless subject the Indian bullet to very severe tests, but we have no doubt that it will come triumphantly out of the ordeal. Sportsmen who use the '303 rifle may be interested to learn that the lead in the Dum Dum bullet is exposed slightly at the base as well as the point. It should be very effective against game though after all a heavy smashing bullet from a large bore rifle must always be safer to rely upon at close quarters with dangerous animals.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent., and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

COMPOSITORS WANTED, News and Jobbing. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

BAZAAR AGENT.—Bazaar made cheaper than Servants by 25 per cent. Get your Bazaar Supplies through T. A. SOARES, Purveyor, Bazaar and General Commission Agent, Thana, and Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Established 1889.

BICYCLES.—Cheapest Cycle firm. A cushion for Rs. 135. Pneumatic Rs. 175. Various machines in stock. J. Langley and Co., Kalbadevi.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First Class upper-storied and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms—Rs. 5 per day or Rs. 125 per month. No Extras.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Mrs. E. MITCHELL, Family and Mr. MACCARTHY and I have stopped at this HOTEL for some days and have been very well satisfied with the accommodation and attendance. The Proprietor is most obliging and will do anything to add to the comfort of his visitors.—E. B. MITCHELL.

NILGHERRY TEA.—This Rich Choice Blend at Re. 1 per lb. cannot be equalled by any other Teas at even Re. 1-8 per lb. MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gat Street, Fort, Bombay.

OUR New Improved Celestinas are now sold by Easy Hire Purchase System, 6 monthly payments of Rs. 15 each or Rs. 90 for 6 months, and all are Warranted for one year.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, at Rs. 5, 4-8, 4, 3-8 and 3 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and Packed in Boxes Of 100 by our Agent at Manila. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BREAD! BREAD!! PEARSE and Co.'s Bakery is the only one that works by STEAM. Cleanest and Safest! of Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

INDIAN ART WARES, for SALE at the REAY ART WORKSHOPS, near the Crawford Markets Show-room, open daily.

CHLORIDE of LIME. The best disinfectant. A fresh Consignment just received, in good condition. Per Bottle annas 12. THOMSOM and TAYLOR, Fort.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS' BOMBAY "ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON."—Fort, 32, Hornby Row, is NOW OPEN to the Public. The Finest Studio in India. A visit will never be regretted. Hydraulic Lift available for our Visitors daily, (Sundays excepted) 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most Moderate Rates, then go to MEAKIN & Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort, next to Rose and Co., Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 6 as. per doz. allowed for empty bottles returned.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

WHERE TO BUY YOUR SPECTACLE? The only Establishment in India where Eyes are examined Free of Charge by a duly qualified Oculist of the London Eye Hospital, and errors of refraction corrected by the latest Scientific Method of Retinoscopy. Best Pebble Spectacles are supplied at half the price charged elsewhere. D. M. DASTOOR & Co., 93, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

ARROWROOT.—Finest selected, and imported specially by us. It produces a firm, white Jelly, with a delicate flavour. We guarantee it pure. Per Tin, Re. 1 8. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ENGLISH and FRENCH CRETONNES and TAPESTRIES, Refined and artistic Colourings by Eminent Designers. Patterns post free, from JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street, Bombay.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic...........as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Billious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

WHY SUFFER any longer from Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Influenza, and other chest diseases of any standing? Buy Dr. Dastoor's Expectorant; it will cure where all remedies have failed. The first dose gives complete and instantaneous relief. Re. 1-4 per bottle, at D. M. DASTOOR & Co's., Cheapest Optical Depot, 93, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

FOR SALE, an ENGLISH BROUGHAM by Kesterton, belonging to a Gentleman. Price Rs. 1,200, to be seen at NUSSERWANJEE COWASJEE, Coachbuilder, near Two Tanks, Duncan Road. For further particulars write to NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE ANTIA, THANA.

WANTED, an ENGLISH VICTORIA and horse complete turnout. Write with particulars to NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE ANTIA, THANA.

TO SUBLET at POONA, "Bund Cottage," elegantly furnished Bungalow with a nice garden Apply to MORGAN, and BALKRISHNA.

RECEIVED Keyless Watches for Walking-Sticks or for Umbrellas. In German Silver Cases, Rs. 20 to Rs. 30. In Silver Cases, Rs. 30 to Rs. 50. In Gold Cases, Rs. 180 to Rs. 250—STEFFENAUER and Co., Watchmakers, Fort, Bombay.

CHAMBELLAN'S ANTI-CHOLERIC is a most efficacious Antidote against PLAGUE. It was used last year with excellent success both in China and Indo-China. Per Box, Re. 1-10. Dr. S. B. SHROFF, 77, Mint Road, Bombay.

CHUBB'S
SAFES AND LOCKS
MAKE SPECIAL SERVICE
IN THIS TIME
WHEN
People Flee from Bombay.
CHUBB'S SAFES
ARE MOST RELIABLE,
BEING
FIRE-PROOF
AND
THIEF-RESISTING.
APPLY TO
EDALJI PESTANJI,
Bombay Agent,
No. 37, PARSI BAZAAR, FORT.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.
DR. A. MENIST'S
SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VICTORIA HOTEL.
PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.
Direct from the Distillers.

GENUINE MALT
WHISKIES.

| | Per doz. Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| OLD HIGHLAND**** | 38 | 0 |
| OLD "HIGHLAND"*** | 27 | 0 |
| OLD SCOTCH (Yellow label) | 24 | 0 |
| OLD SCOTCH (White label) | 23 | 0 |
| OLD HIGHLAND C. WHISKY | 26 | 0 |
| IRISH WHISKY | 25 | 0 |

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six, and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND
COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30.) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| At Livery, including Syce, per mensem | 35 | 0 |
| Commission on Horses Bought or Sold | 17 | 0 |
| Examination and Certificate | 10 | 0 |
| Verbal opinion as to Soundness | 5 | 0 |

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1881.
D. P. MADON AND CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS of Patent Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmacopœal Preparations, Sundries, Eye-Glasses and Spectacles, Pharmacy Department under the Management of best and Experienced Chemists. Prescriptions very carefully prepared, purity and the best quality of all the Drugs and Chemicals guaranteed.

Up-country orders executed with best attention and promptitude, at possible lower rates.

Price List will be sent post free to any part of India.
D. P. MADON AND CO.,
KANPITH BAZAAR, SURAT.

GREAT
AMERICAN PRESCRIPTION.

TWENTY YEARS' RESEARCH has brought to light a guaranteed Remedy for NERVOUS DEBILITY, the ERRORS of YOUTH, LOST MANHOOD, Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Bladder, Gravel, Kidney and Liver complaints, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs. The Prescription is in the hands of a Minister who will be friend anyone suffering from these enervating diseases. It has
CURED THOUSANDS.
Merely send self-addressed stamped envelope to the Rev David Jones, Ray Villa, Lewes, England, when the Prescription will be sent FREE OF CHARGE, care of this Paper.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 1.

WE give below our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton, no further telegrams through Reuter having come to hand since those noticed in our report under Saturday evening's date.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

| | 1897. | 1896. | 1895. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's receipts | 140,000 | 123,000 | 211,000 |
| „ Exports to U. Kingdom | 79,000 | 98,000 | 135,000 |
| „ Continent | 60,000 | 55,000 | 132,000 |
| Total receipts since 1st Sept. | 5,527,000 | 3,767,000 | 5,703,000 |
| „ exports to U. K. do. | 2,288,000 | 1,183,000 | 2,105,000 |
| „ „ to Continent do. | 1,823,000 | 1,285,000 | 2,056,000 |
| „ Stock in the Ports | 1,070,000 | 1,013,000 | 1,035,000 |

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 23rd instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

| | 1897. | 1896. | 1895. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total supply of all kinds | 4,270,000 | 4,023,730 | 4,822,850 |
| „ „ Surats | 159,000 | 225,430 | 114,410 |

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

| | 1897. | 1896. | 1895. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool | 1,250,000 | 1,111,090 | 1,427,260 |
| „ London | 9,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| American Afloat | 29,000 | 195,500 | 447,000 |
| East Indian „ | 9,000 | 15,000 | 2,000 |
| Total | 1,297,000 | 1,327,590 | 1,882,260 |
| Price of Middling-Americans | 3 31-32d. | 4 1-2d. | 4 1-4d. |
| „ Good Dhollera | 3 25-32d. | 3 11-16d. | 3 11-16d. |
| Difference | 3-16d. | 13-16d. | 9-16d. |

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shews the following changes :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at the Head Office | Inc. Rs. | 4,79,521 |
| „ „ Branches | „ „ | 7,15,308 |
| Other „ | Dec. „ | 15,72,892 |
| Government Securities | „ „ | 4,90,291 |
| Other authorised „ | | Unchanged. |
| Loans | Inc. „ | 4,64,733 |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased | Dec. „ | 15,46,788 |
| Balances with other Banks | „ „ | 2,50,690 |
| Cash | Inc. „ | 17,41,431 |

An increase of some 17½ lakhs in the Cash Balance is disclosed by the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued to-day, at 127 lakhs, this addition having been brought about mainly by an increase at the Bank's head office and branches, aggregating nearly 12 lakhs. As to the trade demand for Money last week, there were, as shown above, withdrawals from Private Depoits to the extent of 15¾ lakhs, and a material increase in Loans; while, on the other hand, there was a diminution of 15½ lakhs in Bills Discounted, thus making a net increase in trade requirements of nearly 5 lakhs, compared with no movement either way in the week preceding. Money continues very scarce, but there is a further shrinkage in the demand for accommodation—a natural outcome of the present state of business in this city.

COTTON has been steady in tone to-day, and about 1,000 bales of ready stuff have changed hands, besides some 500 bales for future delivery. Prices of Broach, Bengal, and Bhownuggur have advanced Re. 1 per candy; but others are unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS have remained in small to moderate request in a quiet market, and at previous rates.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 5,891 | bales. |
| Wheat | 1,433 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 937 | „ |
| Rapeseed | 1,100 | „ |
| Gingellyseed | 2,495 | „ |
| Groundnuts | 533 | „ |
| Castorseed | 1,173 | „ |
| Rice | 9,499 | „ |

FREIGHTS are quiet. On Saturday a steamer was berthed for Antwerp, March shipment, with about 1,000 tons, at 10s. 6d. The rate for Antwerp and Dunkirk, February shipment, is 11s. per ton, and for shipment in the first half of the month, 6d. more is asked. The Florida steamer in harbour has been taken up by the P. and O. Company on time charter.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 3 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits, and 1s 3 9-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 3 9-32 to 5-16d. for Demand, and a fair amount of Bank Wire Transfer was also given at the latter rate for cash. A few Merchants' Bills were also reported placed at the above rate; the market closing steady as follows.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on | Demand | 1s. 3 5-16d. | per rupee. |
| Do. | Telegraphic | 1s. 3 9-32d. | „ |
| Do. | 3 months' sight | 1s. 3 11-32d. | „ |
| Credits | do. | 1s. 3 7-16d. | „ |
| Francs | do. | 1·62¼ | „ |

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 99 1/8 for cash and the settlement, but declined to 99 for 3½ per Cents, the March Account being quoted at 99 9-16, and 3 per Cents at 96¾ nominal, but the market remains inanimate in the absence of brokers and dealers.

SHARES.—This market remains closed.

## THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 30th January, compared with the Statement of 23rd January, 1897 :—

| LIABILITIES. | Jan. 23. Rs. | Jan. 30. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 62,00,000 | 62,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 50,04,052 | 54,83,673 |
| Do. do. at Branches | 18,24,093 | 25,39,401 |
| Other Deposits | 3,01,89,389 | 2,89,16,497 |
| Post Bills | 6,257 | 11,207 |
| Credits, undrawn | 14,43,285 | 19,03,689 |
| Rs. | 5,49,67,076 | 5,50,53,767 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities | 1,13,49,606 | 1,03,59,215 |
| Other authorised Securities | 40,10,120 | 40,10,120 |
| Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities | 55,25,655 | 56,93,951 |
| Loans do. do. do. | 1,18,13,194 | 1,22,77,927 |
| Bills Discounted and purchased | 1,04,06,615 | 88,59,357 |
| Dead Stock | 4,12,536 | 4,12,536 |
| Stamps and Stationery | 21,386 | 21,386 |
| Bullion | ...... | ...... |
| Balances with other Banks | 4,63,671 | 2,12,981 |
| Cash | 1,09,64,283 | 1,27,65,694 |
| Rs. | 5,49,67,076 | 5,50,53,767 |

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Macao interrupted.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Tingyueh and Tali.

## FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 1st February, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via. | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in transmission. Hours. | Minutes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Teheran | 1 | 1 | 40 p.m. | ... | 57 |
| Suez | 1 | 2 | 50 p.m. | ... | 16 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 1st February, 1897.

| — | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum Time. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | 1 | 3 | .. | 7 |
| „ Karachi | ... | 31 | .. | 1 |
| „ Madras | ... | 42 | ... | 1 |

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 31st January, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches | 29·935 |
| Temperature of the Air ... degrees | 73·3 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 66·9 |
| Dew Point | 63·6 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·719 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) | 1·2 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day) ... degrees | 79·8 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m) | 68·0 |
| General Directions of wind* | WNW, SE. W, WNW, NW, N, NNE. |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles | 207 |

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BECK—January 21, at Adamshah, Sukkur, the wife of T. H. Beck, of a daughter.

JEWELL—January 28, at 145, Howrah Road, Calcutta, the wife of Samuel Witherow Jewell, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GALINDO—GARDENER—January 27, at All Saints Cathedral, Allahabad, by the Rev. J. I. B. Coekin, Senior Chaplain, Charles Frederic Galindo, Assistant Superintendent, Store Department, East Indian Railway, to Daisy May Violet, youngest daughter of the late Mr. H. W. Gardener, of the N. W. P. and Oudh Police.

WHITE—BRISTOW—January 21, at Christ Church, Rawalpindi, by the Rev. Handford, M. A., Staff Sergeant George Ernest White, C. T. D., to Florence Louise, eldest sister of Staff Sergeant R. L. Bristow, Commissariat Transport Department.

DEATHS.

ARGLES—January 27, at Calcutta, Charles Venables Argles, (The General), formerly of Tirhoot, aged 67.

D'AGUIAR—January 25, at his residence, 34-1, Free School Street, Calcutta, Thomas D'Aguiar, aged 75.

RULE—January 26, at Ranipet, North Arcot District, after long and patient suffering, Grace Mary, the loving and beloved daughter of Lydia and William Rule, D.P.W., aged 11 years, 8 months and 29 days.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*⁎* ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1897.

MORE than a month after the issue of the review of Government on the Annual Report on Education in Bombay for the year 1895-96, that blue book has been made public. It was rather a surprise to find in an official review the statement that Mr. Chatfield had made some interesting remarks as to the effect of higher education on the physique of students. We now find that the paragraph which elicited such unwonted praise reads as follows :—"With regard to the cry of over pressure I suppose the idea is that the educated husband has a smaller expectation of life than the uneducated wife. It would be difficult to collect materials for a judgment and it would require a trained actuary to deal with them. But it is an old belief that the best die young; and my experience at school and college in England leads me to believe that the most brilliant scholars are constitutionally weak, that the physically strong man seldom obtains more than moderate success in the schools, and that no student ever died of overwork who did not violate some rule of hygiene or common sense." If this is all the light that the head of a State department and the highest educational expert in the Presidency can throw upon a question of considerable public importance, it was hardly worth while to break silence. The "expectation of life" is not at all the problem which exercises the public mind. What many observers think they see is that college-bred men have now-a-days a tendency to become prematurely old and to die in large numbers at ages when ordinary men are just beginning to reach their maximum period of public usefulness. There is a general impression that something in the course of their studies, or course of student life, or habits of after life, or some combination of all three, undermines the stamina of the ordinary graduate and leaves him an easy prey to strains or dangers that a man of average physique ought to be able to resist. That anxiety on the subject is real and widespread, has been shown by discussions in the Press and in the University, and it might have been expected that the head of the Educational department would have had something to say on a matter so intimately connected with his high office. He might at any rate have collected the facts and corrected or verified the prevailing impression that the deaths of graduates have been excessively numerous. By bringing Hindu women into the comparison and by affecting to think that it is only the brilliant scholars who break down, Mr. Chatfield shows that he has not understood the popular complaint. He replies to the charge that the graduates of this generation have deteriorated in point of quality, and his explanation is that graduates are no longer exclusively men, drawn to the colleges by the love of learning, but very largely men who are less studious and who are attracted by the chance of getting appointments in Government service. We believe this to be perfectly true, but how is it consistent with the curt disposal of the question why graduates die by a reference to the old belief that the best die young? According to his own showing the class of graduates is much wider than the class of those specially gifted natures whom the gods love, and the question why graduates in actual life so often prematurely break down is left precisely where it was.

The question of certificates of moral character was voluminously dealt with by the Government of India some years back, and the Indian Press rang with its importance. The Director of Public Instruction might have taken counsel with the heads of schools and colleges and devised some plan of common action in the matter, but this report does not show that anything of the kind was ever done. This is what the Director says :—"I take this opportunity of informing the Head Masters of High Schools that the Deccan College will in future require every applicant for admission to the college to produce a certificate of character and conduct signed by his head master. At present Mr. Selby has no means of deciding whether any or all of the applicants for admission are men whom he could desire to admit." Surely this is an extraordinary confession. We supposed the colleges and schools in question to be under the official orders and control of the Director, and that he was in daily communication with the heads of them on every matter connected with their welfare. But here we find Mr. Chatfield "taking this opportunity" of his last annual report to inform head masters that one particular college will in future require them to certify to the conduct and character of their boys before granting them admission. This seems uncommonly like the captain of a ship taking the opportunity of a letter to the owners to communicate to his chief officer some directions regarding the navigation of the ship. Mr. Chatfield adds :—"The practice here indicated will naturally be followed by every college." Why is it "natural" for all colleges to follow the lead of the Deccan College? The natural course would have been common action after mutual consultation, but in the absence of this it would be more natural that the Elphinstone or Wilson Colleges should lead the Mofussil colleges than the reverse. We altogether refuse to believe that Mr. Principal Hathornthwaite or the Rev. Dr. Mackichan have ruled over their respective institutions all these years without instituting the most careful inquiries regarding the conduct and character of the young men who apply to them for admission. It is impossible that such an obvious precaution should have been neglected.

Mr. Chatfield's remarks on the Bombay primary schools recalls matter that is now ancient history, and might have been allowed to lie but for his complacency in reviving it. This is his account of the relations of the Municipality to elementary education in Bombay :—"The figures show that the Joint Schools Committee spent Rs. 50,500 of Municipal money on the maintenance of their schools. I have the more pleasure in recording this, as when I was acting as Inspector in 1869-71 the Bombay schools lived upon the Government grant and the general fee-fund of the Central Division. The Bench of Justices had previously voted a grant of Rs. 10,000, but the grant could not be drawn under the old Act, and I remember in, I think, 1871, proposing to the Bench of Justice the first grant of Rs. 10,000 that we ever drew." Mr. Chatfield remembers both too little and too much. In the first place the first grant of Rs. 10,000 was made at the instance of Mr. (now Sir) James Peile, in a long and remarkable letter, dated 28th July, 1869, in which he powerfully pleaded for "a permanent yearly assignment of Rs. 10,000 to be raised to Rs. 50,000, as it can be profitably employed." Mr. Chatfield is correct in stating that the law had to be altered to enable the Corporation to make such grants, but the law was altered accordingly, and in such a way as to make it the express duty of the Director of Public Instruction to make representations and estimates on the subject to the Corporation. It is at this point that Mr. Chatfield's memory fails him, and no wonder. For what is the fact? Mr. Chatfield had in the meantime succeeded Mr. Peile as Director, but no sooner was he confirmed in his office than he forgot all about Mr. Peile's letter, and the grant of Rs. 10,000 to be raised to Rs. 50,000, and went absolutely to sleep on the subject. He made no representations whatsoever, and year after year the grant of Rs. 10,000 only was repeated, and when at last, in the year 1878, it was first raised to Rs. 15,000, and started on its upward course, this was done by the Corporation on its own motion and not in consequence of any action taken, or representation made, by Mr. Chatfield. It is, no doubt, matter for congratulation that the sum of Rs. 50,000 has at length been reached, but it is not clear why Mr. Chatfield should refer to it with "the more pleasure," seeing that if he had not failed to carry out Sir James Peile's carefully-laid policy, and neglected the duties imposed upon him by the new Act, the grant would have been Rs. 50,000 at least twenty years ago, and the Bombay primary schools question would never have grown to be the despair of all well-wishers of the City. That a solution of this question will be found when happier days arrive, and time can be spared for it, we have every confidence; but it cannot honestly be said that the administration of Mr. Chatfield has contributed to make it easier. Government observe that the report is one of steady progress, and it is, no doubt, gratifying that the number of institutions and pupils of all castes and classes show an annual increase. But this increase does not depend upon the guidance of any individual. The normal increase of the population would go on whoever was Director. What one would wish to see is some indication of guidance or initiative, or in the higher regions of the Department in matters in which direction may make all the difference for weal or woe to the coming generation. In these regions this report, like its predecessors, is a blank. The report has to be searched in vain for any information as to what is going on in Technical or Scientific education. We fail to discover where there is a thankful or useful word on Female education or Higher education. The Educational report which in other Presidencies is the most interesting official publication of the year, is in Bombay one of the most disappointing.

A TRANSCRIPT of the original judgment and that delivered on appeal in the Karachi Trade Marks Case has now been printed. As it is accompanied by coloured quarto paged facsimiles of the trade mark protected by the decision of the Courts and of the imitations which led to the suit, the reader is able to see for himself the good grounds Messrs. C. Macdonald and Company had for taking action. The main features of the case were very simple. In January, 1895, Messrs. McHinch and Company, the defendants, wrote to Messrs. Beith, Stevenson and Company, Manchester, ordering out two bales of grey shirtings exactly similar to grey shirtings imported by Messrs. Ralli Brothers, and requesting that their cloth should bear the Three Dagger stamp and ticket. The cloths were imported and sold by the defendant firm until January, 1896, when, under arrangements made between Messrs. Macdonald and Company and Messrs. Beith, Stevenson and Company, their sale was transferred to the complainant firm. Soon after the accused designed the marks objected to, had them put on the cloths in Manchester, and imported them for sale in Karachi. The marks resembled those of the cloth sold by Messrs. Macdonald and Company, but instead of three daggers, three scissors, shaped as much like daggers as possible, were printed on the label. The Magistrate of Karachi held that in regard to these two trade-marks, the similarities were more numerous and more striking than the dissimilarities, and that therefore one might easily be mistaken or passed off for the other. The evidence for the prosecution went to show that the defendants were very loth to part with the agency for Messrs. Beith, when called upon to transfer it to Messrs. C. Macdonald. Hence they at once set about arranging to get out the same cloth, or something as near it in quality as possible, the complainant's cloth being very little if any better, though slightly more expensive to manufacture. The firm knew well that the mere fact of importing the same cloth would not serve their purposes; for with a distinct trade-mark on it, that cloth could not, except perhaps after long years, compete with the cloth bearing Beith's trade-mark, which had admittedly acquired a reputation in the local markets of Sind. The firm was convicted by the City Magistrate at Karachi, and they were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 300, with costs to an equal amount, and the judgment was upheld on appeal by the Sessions Judge. From the point of view of commercial morality Messrs. C. Macdonald and Co. have done a public service in obtaining a conviction that should go far to protect business firms engaged in a branch of trade where a great deal of deception is practised, too often with impunity.

BISHOP JAYNE, in his letter to the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster on the educational policy of the present Government, makes a reference to a letter that has been addressed to the principal Liberal Whip by a number of Liberal Churchmen, signed by a Bishop (Dr. Bromby, of All Saints, Clifton), four deans (Ely, Durham, Winchester, and Lincoln), three or four canons, the headmaster of one of our public schools, and other clergymen. Some of the signatories, like Canon Scott Holland, of St. Paul's Cathedral, Canon Gore, of Westminster Abbey, and the Rev. H. C. Shuttleworth, a prominent city parson, are known to all men as active Liberals, but many persons must have been surprised to find so many deans having the courage to declare themselves still Liberals at a time when it is very unfashionable to belong to any but the Unionist party. These Liberal Churchmen have been constrained to write to Mr. T. E. Ellis, because they consider that official Liberalism is out of touch with the labour movement, and is also identified with a policy that seems wilfully unfair to the Church. They are quite willing to accept dis-establishment when it is the people's will, but they ask that Church reform should not be opposed in the meantime. Mr. Ellis, besides being the Liberal Whip, is a prominent member of the Young Works Party who, rightly or wrongly, have been accused in the past of objecting to Church of England abuses being remedied, because an unreformed establishment would be easier to destroy. The deans and their friends are convinced that without some definite policy designed to relieve the social pressure on labour, the Liberal party will die, and they feel it to be desirable that their views should be made known in the proper quarter. The rich Liberal capitalist, they say, is not necessarily more in sympathy with the workers than the rich Tory capitalist. Parliament is still made up for the most part of wealthy men; nor does official Liberalism show much readiness to concede a fair share of representation to labour men. This, they add, is suicidal and unjust. Of the growing interest of the clergy in social questions we have evidence on all sides. The Bishop-elect of London, in a farewell address he has just been delivering in the diocese of Peterborough, said he was quite certain that the Church had a great work to do in associating itself with public life, the stream which, in spite of many evils that they saw, ran pure and clear in this England of ours. He was not a pessimist; he did not think that England was worn out. He thought it had much to do in the future, and that it would have strength to do it better in the future than it had done in the past.

THE news of the resignation of Sir George Otto Trevelyan on the ground of ill-health will be learnt with regret. For India knows him as well as his own constituency. At Glasgow he had a safe seat, and whether before his disagreement with Mr. Gladstone on the subject of Home Rule or after it when he went back to the Liberal fold, he had the ear of the House, and exercised great influence on his fellow members. His "Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay" and his "Competition-wallah" rendered his name popular in India. He is or should be still in the prime of life, for he was only born in 1838, and is therefore but fifty-nine years of age. He has, however, had a very active life, and during his Parliamentary career he has held numerous offices under Liberal administrations—in the Admiralty, the Secretaryship for Ireland, he was Chancellor for the Duchy of Lancaster, and Secretary for Scotland. It was only recently remarked by a political writer that there was no reason why Sir George should not be member of Glasgow for the remainder of his life and introduce his three sons consecutively to the Speaker. His eldest son is now twenty-six years of age, and may possibly be brought out by the Liberal Association to succeed his father in Parliament.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Shannon, with the mails of the 22nd ultimo, left Aden, at 9 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at 10 a.m., on Saturday.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. F. GATACRE, C.B., D.S.O., accompanied by Captain L. H. Vidal, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, left last night from the Grant Road station for Baroda, to inspect the 8th Bombay Infantry.

WE regret to announce the sudden death, in London, on Saturday, of Mr. James Thorburn, a partner in the firm of Sir Charles Forbes and Co. Mr. Thorburn was for many years resident in Bombay, but retired about ten years ago. There will be many here who remember him well, and will be sorry to hear of his sudden death. The Bombay office was closed to-day out of respect to his memory.

THE Templeton case having been committed to the Sessions, the prisoner, Mr. Templeton, will be sent to Bombay and made over to the Superintendent of the House of Correction. The prosecution will be conducted by Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, and Co., solicitors; while Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Allan Daly, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, will defend the prisoner.

THE election of the two Fellows by the graduates of the Bombay University took place, last evening. There were four candidates : Mr. Kaliandass Keshavdass Mody, Mr. Nilkant Chhatre, Mr. Pestanji Kanga and Mr. Ranade, pleader. The first two were declared successful, and will be duly recommended to Government for nomination.

THE poppy crop in most opium-producing districts promises well at present. But the period of hailstorms has not yet passed, and we cannot say what the final out-turn will be. Given favourable weather and money ryot who is suffering from the high prices of food-grain will find his lot made easier by the rupees he will receive when the poppy crop comes to maturity. It is to be hoped that the crop will be a bumper one this spring, as the stocks in the Government factories have fallen very low indeed.

A HINDU, named Gogish Chunder Banerji, of Dacca, who came to Calcutta a few days ago and put up with some relatives in Bose Para Lane, ran amok on Thursday. He picked up a heavy wooden stool and attacked his mother with it. He left her apparently dead, and went into the next room, where he hacked his great-grandmother to pieces with a doa. He then picked up a piece of iron piping, and taking a pet mina from its cage cut the bird to pieces. Still armed with the iron pipe he left the house, and meeting a policeman in the street struck him a heavy blow on the head, knocking him down. The policeman recovered himself, and pluckily closed with his assailant and arrested him. The mother was removed to hospital in a dying condition, and the body of the great-grandmother conveyed to the Morgue. The man is said to be of unsound mind, and to have been so for some time past. He is ramanded to jail for medical observation.

THE *Pioneer* writes :—The direct result of the famine will be a serious loss to Government in the matter of land revenue, the suspension of which in the affected areas has had to be made on a large scale. But in other directions the revenues will fall off. As we showed a week or two ago, the customs dues are declining, as the people cannot offer to buy piece-goods and other articles imported from Europe. The salt revenue has also begun to shew signs of falling, while that from excise must naturally be much less than usual. Thus the State exchequer suffers directly in the matter of actual expenditure on relief works and in the suspension of land revenue, and indirectly in the several other ways indicated. If the next monsoon gives abundant rain all over India, a good deal of the revenue suspended will be collected, but the greatest care will be exercised in not pressing zamindars too closely : the local Government will doubtless exercise a wise discretion in the collection of arrears next autumn.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## RETREAT OF THE DERVISHES.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

In consequence of the prompt massing of the Italians the Dervishes before Agordat are retreating.

## THE SITUATION IN CRETE.

The situation in Crete has become more serious.

There is an alarming migration of Mahomedans into Heraklion, and the Christians in the vicinity have occupied strategic positions and are prepared to oppose the influx.

## THE NIGER EXPEDITION.

### CAPTURE OF LADI.

JAN. 31.

Latest advices state that the Niger Expedition has captured and destroyed the town of Ladi.

This destroys the Foulah power to the south of the Niger River.

## RESIGNATION OF SIR G. O. TREVELYAN.

Sir G. O. Trevelyan has resigned his seat for Glasgow (Bridgeton Division) on the grounds of ill-health.

## THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

The Indian Famine Relief Fund now amounts to £180,000.

The cities of Leed, Bradford, and Birmingham have subscribed £2,500, £1,000, and £4,000, respectively.

Lloyds have given £3,210, and the Ooregun Gold Company, £525.

The Executive Committee of the Manchester Famine Fund, of which Sir Frank Forbes Adam is the Chairman, have collected over £25,000.

## COUNT MURADIEFF.

BERLIN, JAN. 31.

Count Muradieff has arrived here, and had an interview with Prince Hohenlohe and Baron Marschall.

## THE MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 1.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. Shannon, with mails of the 22nd ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 9 a.m., to-day, and the s.s. Arcadia, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

## UNPRECEDENTED HEAVY RAIN IN CALCUTTA.

### STREETS INUNDATED, AND IMMENSE DAMAGE DONE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 1.

A terrific storm of wind and rain broke over Calcutta this afternoon. The rain poured down in torrents for over half-an-hour, inundating most of the streets, which for some time were almost impassable. A number of trees on the maidan were blown down, and the tramway lines blocked for nearly half-an-hour.

Mr. Spencer's captive baloon was completely wrecked. It was held by four stout cables, which snapped like thread, and the balloon was blown over on to the fencing and ripped to pieces; while several tents on the maidan, belonging to the Tennis clubs, were lifted bodily high into the air. The Camp of the Calcutta Light Horse, which opened yesterday, was flooded, and several tents were blown away. Considerable damage has been done to the race stand, and a number of small boats in the river were swamped.

A storm of this kind at this season is said to be unprecedented.

## PILGRIMS TO MECCA.

The Railway authorities at Howrah have been directed not to allow any pilgrims for Mecca to leave Howrah by train for Bombay. Yesterday eighteen intending passengers for Mecca were stopped from travelling by train from Howrah.

## THE PREVAILING SCARCITY.

### FURLOUGH TO NATIVE OFFICERS.

The following letter from the Adjutant-General in India is published:—

"I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to state that his Excellency is pleased to decide that furlough may now be opened at the discretion of the General Officers Commanding districts to Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men of the Native Army who, being entitled to furlough this year, may, on account of the prevailing scarcity, desire to proceed to their homes before the opening of the furlough season. This concession, however, is to be granted only to such men as are really anxious to avail themselves of it, and I am to ask that particular care may be taken to impress upon all the ranks that those who do not wish to go now will in no way prejudice their claim to furlough in the ordinary course.

## A EUROPEAN ACCIDENTLY KILLED.

NAGPUR, FEB. 1.

Mr. M. H. Clarke, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Chakradharpur, shot himself accidentally while cleaning his revolver. He was a most promising young man, and nephew of Mr. T. R. Wynne, Agent of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. He had an elder brother working on the same line, holding similar post as himself. Great sympathy is felt for his relatives at all stations along the line. They keenly feel his loss, for he was a great sportsman and a good fellow. The news was wired by Mr. Berton, District Engineer of Chakradharpur to Mr. Wynne. The brother left by mail to Chakradharpur after the funeral to-day.

## PORTUGUESE IMPORTANT DUTIES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DAMAUN, JAN. 31.

Import duty here is reduced to five per cent. ad-valorem, except on spirits and gunpowder. This has caused great rejoicings among the people, who are thankful to the Governor-General of Portuguese India for the reduction.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 30.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental arrived here, this morning.

NAPLES, JAN. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here, this evening.

SUEZ, JAN. 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here, this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron left here, this morning.

COLOMBO, FEB. 1.

French mail steamer Tanusl, from China, arrived.

German mail steamer Preussen, from Bremen, arrived.

Orient mail steamer Ormuz, from London, arrived.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera | 3 13-32 |

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2¾ per cent. Consols | 112 5-8 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 103 |
| [illegible] per cent. Sterling Loan | 118 |
| [illegible] per cent. Rupee Paper | 62 11-16 |
| Bar Silver | 29 11-16 |

# SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 15.

### A BAD QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

NOTHING of pressing importance demanding first claim in this week's gossip, I purpose continuing my random jottings of the Danish trip for awhile. Arrived at Copenhagen, thoroughly tired out, our first business, naturally, was to make sure of hotel accommodation. The management of the Hotel Dagmar had been acquainted with the time of our arrival, but so great was the rush of visitors that no room could be found there, and we very luckily found that at Hotel National there was still some amount of space left for visitors. This was immediately booked. I say luckily, inasmuch as we had scarcely made arrangements ere another large party arrived, only to be reluctantly turned away, and it is not pleasant to have to wander about in a strange city, without knowing a word of the language, in search of bed and a breakfast, especially late at night. Ordering a meal we set out for our luggage, and then followed an experience I am not anxious to go through again. At the station an immense apartment is set aside for the reception of passengers' luggage, but so far as I was able to ascertain, not a single official was left in charge. Behind the counters running around the luggage room bags and baggages strewed the floor in, what descriptive reporters are fond of saying, picturesque confusion. My companions almost immediately recognised their belongings and, walking behind the counter, took them up and walked off. Strange it was to me that my capacious Gladstone bag and wraps were nowhere to be seen. A bag very similar to mine was discovered amongst the English party's luggage, but the initials were not mine, and then it began to dawn upon me that in the rush some one might have taken mine and left me theirs. The situation was not entirely without humour to my companions, but I must confess it did not seem to me the happiest moment for levity. Minutely I described my parcels to my friends, and together we simply turned over every package in the place, but without success. Perhaps there was another luggage department I thought to myself; but then, again, why should all my friends get their bags and mine be alone missing? And at this I began to wish the owner of that particular Gladstone bag found amongst the ruck of my companions' had been there to explain himself. Readers mine, I would like you to imagine the anxiety I suffered during that trying period. If the bag was lost, then there was an end to it; but I felt a deep grudge against the Gladstone bag which lay there unclaimed. Plans for tiding over present difficulties were beginning to form themselves in my mind, and for a rigid enquiry into the matter later on, when a joyful shout proclaimed that my luggage had been found on the platform with two or three other packagen 70 or 80 yards away. The feeling of relief may best be left to the imagination; I will not attempt to describe it. This much I will add: If possible, a passenger on a journey to a strange land, unable to make personal enquiries, should on no account lose sight of his luggage; a little extra trouble may be caused in moving it from train to train, and so on, but it more than compensates for the possible anxiety to be suffered at the end of the journey.

### COPENHAGEN AT ITS BEST.

To see the rivers and forests of Denmark at their best the month of May must be selected; this is the time, I have been led to understand, when the country side is a veritable paradise upon earth. It was August when our visit was paid, and I am constrained to believe that whatever the sylvan beauties of the country may be in early springtime we at any rate, saw the capital of Demark at its very best. First impressions are not invariably to be relied upon, but I found nothing during my stay in the delightful city to alter the first impressions I made, which were, firstly, that it was wonderfully English in appearance, and secondly, that the Danes were a most hospitable, law-abiding race of people. One of its most charming features is its airiness, by which I mean to convey that space, usually so sacred in important cities, is everywhere abundant. Streets, squares, public gardens, picture galleries, museums, pleasure resorts, or what you will, are laid out without, apparently, any pettifogging restrictions as to the cost of a few extra yards of land. Perhaps if London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow, or any of our big cities had to be built over again we should get a little more breathing space in our busiest thoroughfares. It has been well said by someone that these open squares are the lungs of a city and do more than is easily conceived for the health of an industrial community. Copenhagen boasts of no feature of grandeur such as may be found in other celebrated Continental cities, but for general cleanliness, good order, picturesqueness, and public accommodation I have visited no city to equal it, to say nothing of excelling it. To attempt to describe at any length its manifold sights and charms would probably be to weary my readers, for it would take a much facile pen than mine to do anything like justice to them. Besides, the guide books can do this sort of thing for intending visitors. Still, passing reference may be made to the delightful gardens, with their ornamental lakes, statuary bowers of the most delicate foliage, carpet bedding of dazzling brilliancy, and beautifully paved walks; to the Marmor Kirke—an architectural triumph of surpassing loveliness, both as regards the exterior and the interior, to the Round Tower, with its broad slanting footpath to its very summit, from which as glorious a panorama opens out to the gaze as mortal eye could wish to gaze upon; to the Thorwaldsen museum, with its unapproachable collection of this world-famed sculptor's works: to the curious old church, with its spiral stair twisting around the outside of the spire to within a few feet of the weather-vane; to the Tivoli Gardens, with its gorgeous illuminations at night and its novel cafe chantants; to the King's Theatre and the burnt-out ruins of the King's Palace. Each and every one of these deserve a chapter to themselves. And what of the quay! Was ever such colour seen at the water-side as we saw it under the influence of a blazing August sun? Talk of blue skies and blue seas—blue is not the word to describe the brilliant hues which came and went on the surface of the ripling waters of the Sound under the flashing rays of sunlight. Away in the "offing," as rare old Dibdin might say, lay several huge vessels, armed fore and art, but quiet as sleeping lions; and yet further in the distance might be discerned the colours of Denmark flapping idly in the gentle zephyrs which scarce rippled the waters around. Sights such as these linger on the memory for a lifetime. Little by little, as opportunities occur, I may return to such of them as seem to me to merit special mention. Perhaps, I cannot do better here than give a few brief impressions of the Thorwalsden Museum.

### A WORLD-FAMED COLLECTION.

If there is one particular thing more than another upon which the Danish capital has a right to pride itself, it is most assuredly the collection of sculpture by the renowned Thorwalsden. There may be found much of his original work and replicas of all his most celebrated masterpieces. A man has no need to possess an absorbing love for chiselled marble, or even any particular devotion to art to be enabled to admire the many exquisite examples of one of the world's greatest scluptors. Edward Gosse, as competent a critic in this field as any going, refers to Thorwaldsden as "the father of modern plastic art," and no one has yet come forward to controvert the appelation. Here may be seen the "Three Graces," a group likely to live for ever as an example of exquisite skill—in conception and in execution alike His celebrated "Mercury," "The Dying Lion," "A Warrior," and other equally famed, make one hunger in the silent galleries, enraptured with admiration for the dead genius who could fashion such forms from cold marble. Half finished is one peculiarly striking and touching piece of work—a figure of the sculptor himself leaning on Hope! Those who have ventured to draw aside the curtain of the great artist's life, know best that a world of melancholy surrounds this last work. This it was upon which he was engaged when stricken down with a fatal illness, but the mallet and chisel have done their work sufficiently well to tell a touching story. In the centre of the open court yard around which the museum has been erected is the grave of Thorwalsden—as simple a monument as e'er marked the last resting place of a famous man. Just one oblong bed of cropped ivy is all that the visitor can gaze upon—no headstone, footstone, or anything—but with what jealous care is that one little part of ivy leaves tended. It was a rugged career that the great sculptor experienced, for like most geniuses, he was often torn with conflicting passions, but much of this has to be forgotten and forgiven, when it is remembered that he migrated from his barren home in Iceland to Denmark when nothing but a youth; that he toiled and toiled again before he could gain the slightest recognition, and that no real success came to his aid until the fire of his youthful ambition has been all but subdued.

### THE WORLDS CHAMPION.

Not wishing to tire my readers with too much of Denmark, we will just take a glance or two at the young fellow who in August last carried off the proud title of amateur champion cyclist of the world. Verily, the whirligig of time brings about its revenges, for it is only recently that the announcement has been made public that Harry Reynolds, the amateur champion, had decided to join the professional ranks and seek the bubble reputation in Australia. Reynolds, it may be pointed out, is an Irishman by birth, and has already won considerable distinction on the racing path. Being only twenty-two years of age he should have the brightest portion of his career in front of him. It is rather too long a story to tell what subterfuges had to be resorted to in order to deprive him of the privilege of competing in the English cycling championships last year, having won in Ireland and the Irish Cyclists Association being affiliated to the International body it was decided to send Reynolds to Ireland to compete in the greatest event of the year the World's Champion ship. Egland's one mile Champion was the Russian, Diakoff, and this gave him the right of entry, which otherwise could not have been entertained owing to Russia not belonging to the I.C.A. It is perhaps as well that these details should be gone into, as they go to show what a dreadful lot of flummery and red-tapeism still hampers genuine sport. Put in a nutshell, the situation amounted to this, that Reynolds, the Irishman, was not permitted to race for the English championship, a Russian was accorded this permission, and yet the pair meet in a race for the highest distinction possible. Reynolds, the winner, has already renounced amateurism, and rumour says that his example will shortly be followed by Diakoff. If we travel for long at this rate, amateur sport will begin to assume that genuineness and mediocrity so eagerly sought for and fought for by latter-day reformers. The ideal amateur may be an impossible being, but if we cannot have that we may secure something just as delightful, vague, and enigmatical. Reynolds, the world's champion, is a young fellow of particularly robust physique, with a fine frank face, and a demeanour as quiet and unassuming as one could wish. He is a firm believer in steady training and quiet living, and being possessed of rare determination and no little ambition it is not at all unlikely that he will reap fresh honours for his beloved Emerald Isle. Let me close my letter by describing how he won his great race in Denmark.

### HEADWORK VERSUS LEGWORK.

That Reynolds gained the highest laurels possible for an amateur cyclist quite as much with his head as with his legs was generally admitted by the experts who saw the races on the Ordrup track. His ability to ride more slowly than his fellow competitors at the beginning of the different heats which had to be ridden had just as much to do with his victory as his powerful and sustained spurt when the real racing began. People unversed in cycle racing may be unable to understand why competitors invariably show a tendency to keep in the rear for three-fourths of the distance. This, in racing parlance, is styled head-work. In the preliminary heat Reynolds went off slowly, and was content to occupy the last position until the last circuit of the track was commenced when he simply shot out and won his first trial with comparative ease. When the second round was entered upon, he found men quite as wary as himself. The four riders see-sawed all over the track in the endeavour to get one to take the lead, and so serve as pace-maker end "wind-cutter." First one and then another would make a sudden spurt and then as suddenly sit up, in hopes of seeing the Irishman "rushed" into the leading position. Once or twice the men nearly came off as the cycles threatened to topple over, so slowly did they ride. The spectators hooted and hissed, but during all this time Reynolds swayed his machine from side to side, and if he did not actually stand still whilst awheld his progress was almost imperceptible. So it went on for two laps and a half, and then whilst the leaders were see-sawing at the top of the banking, Reynolds suddenly drew himself together, shot down the track, and in less time than it takes to tell was well ahead of the field, and getting up a terrific turn of speed. Then such an outburst of applause went up as few could have heard before, and this was kept up throughout the rest of the contest, the astute Irish boy fairly stalling off the efforts of his rivals to overtake him. There was a look of calm determination on his features as he crossed the tape some yards in front, and no rider surely ever had such an ovation accorded him as was accorded Reynolds. If possible the tactics I have just described were still more pronounced when the final heat came on, but popular sympathy on this occasion was with Schrader, the Swedish rider. He, however, proved no match for Reynolds, who, following out his former tactics, commenced sprinting a lap and a-half from the finish, and once clear was never caught, although he only won by a foot or so. The band struck up "The last rose of summer," everyone shouted till they were hoarse, and of the few who may have looked on the scene unconcernedly, no one was calmer or quieter than Reynolds himself. It was a proud moment for him and for Ireland, and he did his nationality credit.

# ST. FRANCIS XAVIER NOT AT REST.

A DAMAUN correspondent writes to us in all seriousness:—"It will not be uninteresting to your numerous readers to learn the particulars of a recent miracle, the renown of which has spread throughout the Portuguese India, which are gleaned from several letters received here by very respectable Christians from their friends and relatives at Goa. It is well known that the memory of St. Francis Xavier has for many years been held in high reverence by the Catholic community, and the fact is amply borne out by immense crowds, from all parts of the world, gathering to pay their homage at the periodical expositions of the relics of the great saint in Goa. The shrine of the saint is kept in the Convent of Bom Jesus in Old Goa. The Goa letters state that on the night of the 17th ultimo, to the great astonishment of the people of the Convent and the neighbourhood, the three bells of the Convent began to toll, and at the same time it was discovered that the candles on the altar were lighted without human agency and the image of the saint was seen saying mass and calling for the presence of the Patriarch of Goa. That on the Patriarch's arrival, he was told by the saint that he no longer wished to remain at Goa, but would go to Rome, and that the Patriarch has consequently remained in Old Goa and pays daily visits at the Convent. Further, that the holy Cross in the Chapel at Santa Monica, also in Old Goa, was seen oscillating—some letters stating that drops of blood oozed out of the cross."

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WITH reference to a note suggesting that the rinderpest in Gilgit had possibly found its way there from Chitral, we learn that when the disease was prevalent in Lower Chitral the Assistant British Agent posted men at each village on the road to Mastuj, to prevent the people moving their cattle from one village to another. This precaution was so far successful in averting the rapid spread of the disease that no cases of rinderpest occured in Yarkhun or Laspur, the two districts in Chitral adjoining the Gilgit Agency. There have, moreover, been no cases between Mastuj and Buni, the latter village being 20 miles south of Mastuj on the road to Chitral. It therefore appears unlikely that the outbreak in Gilgit can be traced to Chitral.

# THE MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF VESSELS LEAVING THE PORT.

WHATEVER may be the decisions arrived at by the delegates at the Plague Conference which is to assemble at Venice on Wednesday the 10th instant, their proposals need not be dictated by the fear that the measures taken at this Port to prevent infected passengers proceeding to Europe are inadequate. If such a belief is entertained it is absolutely without warrant, as anyone who has of late been on board vessels just prior to their departure from Bombay can testify. The medical examination to which every passenger and every member of the crew of outgoing vessels is subjected to by Surg.-Capt McCartie, the Health Officer of the Port and his assistants is of a most searching and rigorous character. A clinical thermometer is put in the mouth of each man examined for the temperature; the glands both of the thighs and under the arm are carefully felt. The eyelids are turned down; the tongue looked at and the pulse temperature taken. If there are the slightest suspicious symptoms the man is ordered to stand aside and is taken into a cabin where he is stripped and a still more complete examination is made with the aid of the stethoscope. If the suspicions which lead to this further examination are confirmed the man whether he be a European passenger or a native fireman is given over to the charge of a European Police officer who has to see that he leaves the vessel.

Dr. McCartie is assisted by Drs. Hudson and Lenmain, of the Indian Medical Service, and by Miss Bradley, M.D., London, and a number of assistants. Miss Bradley has a particularly trying time for the women with their children whose examination is committed to her usually resent the interference far more strongly than the men. An example of this was witnessed on board one of the vessels which left Bombay on Saturday. A Roumanian woman of great built and no character was directed by Miss Bradley to go down into a cabin to be examined. She declined to do so asking in broken English "Why should I go. I pays for ze ticket to go in ze steamer. I am not zick and I wont go." A man whose bearing made it very apparent that he had this woman under his charge went up to take her part, and to encourage her in resisting the orders that had been given. At this point a well-known citizen connected with the shipping of the Port interfered, and hinted to the foreigner that if any insults were offered to the lady doctor he would find himself in a recumbent position on the deck. The man, as might have been expected from one following his nefarious trade, thought discretion the better part of valour, and discreetly vanished from the spot. The citizen referred to then reasoned with the Roumanian lady, and partly in her language and partly in his own, explained that this examination was being carried out by the orders of Government; and that it would be quite impossible for her to leave the ship unless the lady doctor was allowed to deal with her as with all the females on board. The result was that she ultimately yielded to reason. She seems to have passed through the ordeal to which she so strongly objected very successfully, for when next seen she was laughing and chatting on deck and had a glass of foaming beer before her. As the gentleman to whose reasoning she had yielded passed by, she lifted the glass gaily in the air and drank to his good health. This is, perhaps, an extreme case of the difficulties which Miss Bradley had to contend with; but they are by no means rare, and Miss Bradley has to exercise great firmness and tact in the performance of this duty. But opposition is not entirely confined to female passengers for every now and then lascars and others show a disposition to resist even to the extent of violence the examination insisted upon. Since resistance in this course would only lead to their expulsion from the vessel they generally give way in the end.

In addition to the help afforded by the officers has and men under his own direction, Dr. McCartie has, of course, to obtain the co-operation of the captain and officers of the vessel. European police officers with a number of native sepoys are also required to give their services, and occasionally Customs officials render help in indirect ways. But when all this assistance is taken into account, it is apparent to anyone who has an opportunity of seeing for himself what takes place, that Dr. McCartie needs more medical help. Not only have the steamers leaving the Port to be examined but every native buggalow and every coasting craft of all kinds is similarly dealt with. The latter part of the Health Officer's work is the most trying of all; for the buggalows are not noted for cleanliness and the Arab tindals are not always the most tracticable men. Frequently the number of passengers to be examined in one day is so great that the work which commences soon after sun rise goes on until after dark. Such long continued labour of a trying kind must tell on the health of those engaged in it, and it is to be hoped that greater provision will be made, especially as the chances of escape from detection while reduced to a minimum in day-light are somewhat considerable at night. The work is especially hard on Saturday, as on that day the English mail steamer, the Karachi mail, and several other vessels regularly leave the Port. On Saturday, for instance, the P. and O., s. s. Carthage, the Karachi mail boat, the German s. s. Chandara, the s. s. Safaree, another German steamer, Locksley Hall, the Bancoora, the Chupra, and the Goa were all cleared in addition to a number of native buggalow. The total aggregate of passengers by these boats was no less than 1,547, in addition crew to and it, included all sorts of nationalities. One of the boat proceeding to the East Coast of Africa had on board, quite a number of women of ill-repute, Chinese, Japanese, Austrian and Roumanian, all leaving the plague-stricken city.

Anyone who may have thought that the medical examination imposed is of the perfunctory character should have been on any of the vessels named on Saturday, he would have found that the work of examination was most thoroughly and conscientiously performed. This was the light in which the proceedings struck a resident, who in the course of an interview gave the following particulars to a representative of this paper. "I cannot understand how it is that some people should talk such nonsense as to Government not doing enough to prevent the dissemination of the plague. Surgeon-Major McCartie and his assistants could not work harder or more energetically or with greater tact than they do. I say this from an experience of sea-faring life extending over thirty years, during which I have seen most parts of the world. I remember well a yacht in which I served being put in quarantine at Port Mahon, in the Island of Monac, together wilh a number of American vessels that were all flying the blue flag with a single star. We were ordered on shore to a lazaretto, and all our clothing, sails and every other portable article regarded by the Spanish authority as likely to carry contagion were dish infected. This was done not once, but ten times in as many days, and we were almost suffocated with stench. The officials went on board and smothered all the wood-work and spoiled the beautiful decks of the yacht, which is owned by a well-known M.P. I have been in quarantine in many other places, and I can say that while passengers and crew have been put to much greater inconvenience, the measures taken were in no sense more perfect than those now being adopted in Bombay. When the officers are working so well, I do think that arrangements should be made so that they should not be obliged to work in the dark, especially as those dirty buggalows have to be inspected. I believe it is only an Irishman with Dr. McCartie's admirable disposition that could get through the work he has to perform."

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BRIGADIER-GENERAL YEATMAN BIGGS was on Thursday night installed as District Grand Master in Bengal before an unusually large assembly of fellow-Masons in Calcutta. The retiring Grand Master, Sir Henry Prinsep, gave an interesting account of the prosperous state of the Craft in the Province.

# COLONISATION AND ITS PROBLEMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Enclosed I beg to hand you translation of a circular having been addressed to me by the International Society for Comparative Jurisprudence and Political Economy, and shall feel obliged if you will kindly give it a space in your valuable paper.—Yours, &c.,

MAX BIERMANN,
Imperial German Consul.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

### PRIZE SUBJECT.

The International Society for Comparative Jurisprudence and Political Economy at Berlin offers a prize of 1,600 Marks (2,000 francs=£80) for the best work on the following subject: "A comparative statement of the principles which have been followed in the colonies of the most important countries with regard to the acquisition of landed property and the settlement and the economic consequences thereof." The competition takes place under the following conditions:—

(1) The compositions must be sent to the First Secretary of the Society, Kammergerichtsrath, Dr. Kronecker, Berlin, W. Kurfuerstendamm, 241.

(2) The composition must be written in the German, French, or English language, also the German manuscripts must be written in Latin letters; and it is highly desirable that a writing machine is used.

(3) It is not allowed to sign the compositions with the author's name, but only with a motto; a sealed envelope has to be added, which must be marked with the same motto and contain the name and the address of the author.

(4) The Committee of Arbiters consists of the following members:—

(a) From Germany: H. H. the Duke of Johann Albrecht of Mecklenberg, President of the German Colonial Society (Potsdam), Dr. Paul Kayser, former Director of the Colonial Department of the German Foreign Office, President of a Senate of the Court of the Empire Leipzig, Dr. Baron von Stengel, Professor in Ordinary of Law, Munich.

(b) From England: Right Honorable James Bryce, former Minister, London.

(c) From France: Dr. Charles Lyon-Caen, Professor of Law, Member of the Institute, Paris.

(d) From Italy: Dr. Attilio Brunialti, Councillor of State, Professor of Law, Rome.

(e) From the Netherlands: Dr. P. A. van der Lith, Professor in Ordinary of Law, Rector of the University, Leyden.

(f) From Austria Hungary: Dr. Eugen Philippovich Edler von Philippsberg, Professor in Ordinary of Political Science, Vienna.

(g) From Russia: Dr. Fedor Fedorovic von Martens, Privy Councillor, Professor in Ordinary of Law, member of the Institute, St. Petersburg.

(h) From Spain: Marquis de Dalmau de Olivart, late Professor of Law (Barcelona).

(i) From the United States of America: William James Ashley, Professor of Political Science, Cambridge (Harvard University).

If one of the Arbiters should resign the Committee before the decision as to the judgment of the prize, the remaining are authorised, if necessary, to elect a substitute. The Arbiters fix for themselves the rules which they will follow. The decision shall be published, if possible, before the 1st of April 1899.

The prize may be distributed amongst several competitors, if their compositions appear to have substantially the same value. The work which receives the reward will be published by the International Society.

If any of the prize compositions or any parts of such are published before the decision has been made known, that composition shall be removed from the competition and the examination of the Arbiters.

The Committee of Arbiters has the right, from the number of envelopes accompanying the manuscripts, to open only that belonging to the prize rewarded composition.

The other manuscripts which have been sent in, but have not been rewarded, must be reclaimed by the authors within one year after the publication of the decision, otherwise they will become the property of the International Society for Comparative Jurisprudence and Political Economy at Berlin, which may either publish them annoymously or destroy them. If a manuscript is reclaimed and the right of the claimant cannot be otherwise fully established, the accompanying envelope of the manuscript can be opened.

Each competitor has the right when presenting the manuscript to decide already on an address, to which it eventually should be returned.

The literary property of the composition awarded with the prize, especially the right of publication and translation, passes over to the International Society for Comparative Jurisprudence and Political Economy with the payment of the price.

# THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE following is the list of passengers per s. s. Shannon, expected here to arrive at 10 a.m., on Saturday:—

Badnam, Rev C M and Mrs
Bishop, Mr E M
Ball, Mr E
Barnes, Surg-Maj and Mrs
Dobson, Miss A M R
Duncan, Mr J B
Ebdon, Mrs and child
Ellicombe, Capt and Mrs
Kelly, Mr Edmund
Fleet, Capt H C
Fleet, Mrs
Fleming, Mr A
Gray, Mr Henry
John, Mr Masters
Lane, Mrs
Languish, Miss and infant
Mounsey, Mr and Mrs
Oliver, Mr
Pulley, Lieut Col C
Pinkerton, Mr and Mrs H
Renlenberg, Mr
Small, Mr A
Spalding, Mr
Waitte, Miss

# FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE first Criminal Sessions of the High Court commences this morning, the Hon. Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, presiding. There are eight cases committed for trial, implicating an equal number of prisoners, five of whom are Hindus, two Mahomedans, and one European. There are two cases of murder; two of voluntarily causing grievous hurt; one of being in possession of a forged document; one of theft; and the Hyderabad case, in which A. N. Templeton is charged with abetment of causing death by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage, and giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding. Two of the cases have been committed by Mr. Hamilton, three by Mr. P. H. Dastoor, two by the coroner, and one by Mr. A. Williams, first class magistrate of Hyderabad. The following is a summary of the calendar:—

1. Gayadin Raghubardayal, committed by the coroner, in March last, for murder.
2. Vishram Gopal, committed by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt and hurt.
3. Ganga Valabh Ramjas, committed by Mr. W. R. Hamilton for having in his possession a forged document, knowing the same to be forged.
4. Shabuddin Ismail, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastoor, for theft.
5. Vittu Dawjee, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastoor, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
6. Malchand *alias* Muljee, *alias* Manoher Kanai, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastoor, for murder.
7. Jamal Vazir, committed by the coroner, for causing death by a rash and negligent act.
8. A. N. Templeton, a European, committed by Mr. A Williams, first class Magistrate of Hyderabad, on the 26th Jannuary last, for abetment of causing death by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage and giving false evidence in a Judicial proceeding. In this case, there are eighteen witnesses for the prosecution, and thirteen for the defence.

# MOONLIGHT MASSED BANDS.

WE are informed by Major Blomfield, A.A.G., that on the 16th and 18th instant there will be moonlight massed bands performances by the Bands of the three Regiments in garrison, at 9-30 o'clock each night.

# THE FAMINE.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE Central Provinces season reports for the past week are summarised in the following:—General Remarks.—Weather cloudy and stormy with rain in almost all ditricts. Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur got nearly two inches, Saugor 1¼, and seven districts about half-an-inch. Hail is reported to have caused some local damage in Chhindwara, Seoni, Saugor, Damoh, and Nerbudda valley districts. Prospects of spring crops continue generally favourable, but some injury has been caused by the cloudy weather in places to ripening crops and those which are being harvested. Fodder sufficient except in Seoni, Hoshangabad, and parts of Nagpur and Sambalpur. Numbers on relief-works—Saugor 24,345, Damoh 17,894, Jubbulpore 64,763 Mandla 12,621, Seoni 5,872, Narsinghpur 14,451 Hoshangabad 27,140, Nimar 452, Betul 6,810, Chhindwara 3,436, Nagpur 1,662, Chanda 1,868, Bhandara 6,760, Balaghat 4,093, Raipur 6,319, Bilasput 4,483—total 2,02,969. Numbers on gratuitous relief—Saugor 7,327 Damoh 2,466. Jubbulpore 13,264, Mandla 257, Seoni 496, Narsinghpur 1,796, Hoshangabad 5,755, Nimah 273 Betul 751, Chhindwara 1,337, Nagpur 877, Chand 212, Bhandara 1162, Balaghat 1,330, Raipur 1,034 Bilaspur 1,326—total 39,663. There were also 29,867 on railway and other works in Saugor, Damoh, and Jubbulpore. Prices—Saugor 9¼, Damoh 8¾, Jubbulpore and, Seoni 9½, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Bhandara and Raipur 10, Nimar 10¼, Betul 10½ Chhindwara 13, Nagpur 13¾ Caanda 13¼, Balaghat 8½, and Bilaspur 9½ seers per rupee.

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THE services of Captain B. B. Russell, R. E., Military Works Department, have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment under the Nepal Durbar to report on the rapids of the Karnali river.

# THE BUBONIC FEVER.

SUNDAY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, 10 a.m., on Sunday, give the following results:—

| | | Attacks. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | Upper Colaba | 0 | 0 |
| | Middle and Lower Colaba | 0 | 1 |
| | Fort, Southern | 0 | 0 |
| | Fort, Northern | 7 | 1 |
| | Esplanade | 0 | 0 |
| B | Mandvi | 0 | 0 |
| | Chukla | 0 | 0 |
| | Umarkhadi | 4 | 2 |
| | Dongri | 2 | 3 |
| C | Market | 5 | 1 |
| | Dhobi Talao | 3 | 4 |
| | Fanaswadi | 2 | 2 |
| | Bhuleshwar | 8 | 0 |
| | Khara Talao | 1 | 2 |
| | Kumbharwada | 6 | 3 |
| D | Khetwadi | 3 | 4 |
| | Girgaum | 3 | 5 |
| | Chowpatti | 1 | 1 |
| | Walkeshwar | 3 | 0 |
| | Mahalakshmi | 4 | 1 |
| E | Mazagon | 0 | 14 |
| | Tadwadi | 0 | 2 |
| | Second Nagpada | 5 | 2 |
| | Kamatipura | 5 | 6 |
| | Tardeo | 3 | 6 |
| | Byculla | 9 | 9 |
| | First Nagpada | 3 | 6 |
| F | Parel | 2 | 7 |
| | Sewri | 0 | 0 |
| | Sion | 4 | 4 |
| G | Mahim | 11 | 2 |
| | Worli | 1 | 2 |
| | Water Division | 0 | 0 |
| | Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 |
| | Parsee Hospital | 0 | 3 |
| | Jain Hospital | 0 | 0 |
| | Arthur Road Hospital | 0 | 1 |
| | St. George's Hospital | 8 | 0 |
| | Total | 87 | 88 |

Total mortality from all cases 230.

MONDAY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, 10 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

| | | Attacks. |
|---|---|---|
| A | Upper Colaba | 0 |
| | Middle and Lower Colaba | 0 |
| | Fort, Southern | 0 |
| | Fort, Northern | 6 |
| | Esplanade | 0 |
| B | Mandvi | 1 |
| | Chukla | 0 |
| | Umarkhadi | 4 |
| | Dongri | 1 |
| C | Market | 0 |
| | Dhobi Talao | 2 |
| | Fanaswadi | 4 |
| | Bhuleshwar | 0 |
| | Khara Talao | 0 |
| | Khumbarwada | 4 |
| D | Khetwadi | 2 |
| | Girgaum | 2 |
| | Chaupati | 1 |
| | Walkeshwar | 6 |
| | Mahalakshmi | 2 |
| E | Masgaon | 22 |
| | Tadwadi | 1 |
| | Second Nagpada | 0 |
| | Kamathipura | 4 |
| | Tardeo | 4 |
| | Byculla | 26 |
| | First Nagpada | 1 |
| F | Parel | 1 |
| | Sewri | 1 |
| | Sion | 13 |
| G | Mahim | 4 |
| | Worli | 0 |
| | Water Division | 0 |
| | Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 |
| | Parsee Hospital | 0 |
| | Jain Hospital | 0 |
| | Arthur Road Hospital | 0 |
| | St. George's Hospital | 0 |
| | Total | 112 |

The total mortality from 6 a.m., 30th, to 6 a.m., 31st ultimo, is 227, and the total mortality from 6 a.m., 31st, to 6 a.m., yesterday, is 245.

### THE ASPECT OF AFFAIRS AT THE JAILS.

A visit to the House of Correction will convince anyone that dirt is not a cause of the outbreak of the epidemic. Though about thirteen or fourteen deaths have taken place and eleven prisoners are lying in the isolated hospital specially erected for patients suffering from bubonic fever, the prisoners in the House of Correction are taking the matter calmly. There seems to be no panic among them, and they go about and do their work as cheerfully as before. The patients are carefully looked after by Surg-Lieut.-Col. Waters, the Medical Officer in charge, and Mr. Hall, Superintendent of the prison. One of the visiting officers on seeing the hospital was so struck with its cleanliness and skilful supervision and management that he described it as a model of its kind. This hospital has been temperarily put up to contain about twenty patients at a time, and is well ventilated and devoid of any unhealthy symptoms. Of the total number of 339 prisoners, 150 came forward to be inocalated by Dr. Haffkine when the option was presented to them. The prison authorities used no persuasion with the prisoners to undergo the operation, it being left entirely to their option. The 150 prisoners who elected for the experiment were examined by Dr. Haffkine yesterday, and beyond the usual symptoms that follow the operation nothing extraordinary was noticed in them.

In the case of the prisoner who died on Sunday it might be mentioned that before Dr. Haffkine inoculated him, his case was pronounced hopeless. All the cases except this, now lying in the jail hospital, not one is suffering from bubonic fever who is inoculated; on the other hand, the two admissions made during the last two days were from amongst the prisoners who had not been inoculated.

The Senior Naval Officer according to powers vested in him under section 78 of the Naval Discipline Act, upon the suggestion of Dr. Waters, forwarded release-warrants and obtained the release of three sailors, two Europeans and one Native.

Dr. Strut, Sanitary Commissioner of Poona, now on special duty, visited the House of Correction, yesterday morning and expressed himself satisfied with the manner in which cleanliness was observed and the patients were looked after. All the inmates inoculated had high fever but some of them sufficiently recovered to be further inoculated yesterday afternoon. Unfortunately one of the first to be dealt with in this way on Saturday was the apothecary, who subsequently had very high fever, and as a consequence was incapacitated from duty just at the time when his services were most required. The result has been to throw a good deal of additional work upon Dr. Waters and the hospital assistants.

The Inspector-General of Prisons has been in communication with Dr. Waters in regard to the advisability of closing the jails in consequence of the outbreak. It is expected that as a result of the advise given by the medical authority on the subject the Native inmates of the jail will be transferred to other prisons in the Mofussil. Only two European prisoners remain now that the naval prisoners have been released, as above stated, and these two men will in all probability be transferred to Yerroda. The utmost care is taken to isolate cases, special arrangements for doing so having been made. These arrangements were thoroughly approved by Dr. Weir and the three Egyptian specialists who visited the House of Correction on Saturday. They also expressed satisfaction with the general cleanliness observable, and with the plan pursued of keeping inoculated inmates apart from those who had not been operated upon. It will be remembered that Dr. Waters in his recent lecture intimated that he had more apprehension as to the safety of the House of Correction than the Common Jail since it stood on much lower ground. One great difference between the two jails is the superabundance of the water pipes in the House of Correction most of which were found on examination to be leaking.

The taps have now been cut off and supplies obtained from the Work-house, which is situated on the same enclosure. The fact that in this institution the prisoners have still been using red rice, while in the Common Jail white rice has been supplied, may also have something to do with the difference.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Byculla Prison respecting the deaths of two Hindu convicts, named Balkrishna Mahadeo and Gainoo Baloo, aged twenty-two and twenty years, respectively, both of whom died in the jail hospital of bubonic fever. Balkrishna was undergoing a sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment, awarded to him by Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan for house-breaking and theft on the 2nd October last; while Gainoo was admitted in the jail, on the 10th September last, having been sentenced by the same magistrate to one year and nine months' rigorous imprisonment for theft. Dr. Waters stated that the prisoner Balkrishnana was admitted into the prison hospital on the 27th ultimo suffering from rigour, his temperature then being 130°. On the following day his gland was swollen and tender. He was transferred to the isolated shed for the treatment of bubonic fever patients, where he died on Sunday. The deceased was seen three or four times every day by Dr. Waters, and constantly attended to by the Assistant Surgeon. The other prisoner, Gainoo, was admitted into the prison hospital on the 28th ultimo suffering from rigour, the temperature being 102°. On the same day the femoral gland on the right side became enlarged and tender, and he was then transferred to the isolation shed for the treatment of bubonic fever patients. On the 29th his temperature rose to 105°, which continued until his death. The deceased was inoculated by Professor Haffkine on Saturday. A verdict of death from bubonic fever was recorded in both the cases.

Another inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Byculla prison, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Raoji Zathi, aged twenty-five years, a convict undergoing a year's rigorous imprisonment, awarded to him on the 8th June last by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, for attempted theft. Dr. Waters stated that the deceased was admitted into the isolation shed on the 30th ultimo suffering from bubonic fever. He had buboes and his temperature was 99°, which on Sunday rose to 107°. He became delirious and died yesterday. Dr. Waters was of opinion that the death was due to bubonic fever, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

Convicts Nos. 1093 and 1387, named Rama Govind and Narayen Dhondoo, aged twenty-two and twenty-five years, respectively, died at the Byculla Prison on Saturday. The Municipal medical officer of the E Ward examined the bodies of these convicts, and certified that they died of the bubonic fever. The former prisoner was sentenced to thirteen months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. W. Webb, on the 4th May last, and the latter was undergoing a sentence of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment passed on him by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on the 9th December last, for theft as a servant.

### THE COLABA LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Up to the present complete immunity from disease has been obtained at this institution, where from the first Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Boyd has taken the utmost precautions to prevent the dissemination of the disease. The asylum contains some 300 patients, while 150 other persons related to the inmates live in huts in the compound, and there are about a hundred attendants and servants of various kinds. Middle-Colaba and all the Native bazaars have been placed out of bounds for these attendants and relatives, and special care is taken to obtain supplies from non-infected quarters. The double-boarding of the roof of the asylum has been so altered as to admit of cleaning and disinfection and of fresh air. It has been arranged that in the event of a case of plague breaking out in any house it is to be at once isolated by the removal of the adjoining huts and then burnt down with its contents, the inmates being at once segregated.

### PATIENTS IN ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

In the isolated ward at St George's Hospital for Europeans there are lying at present seven persons suffering from bubonic fever. Among them there are three males, three children, and one female.

Maggie Swinny, a European girl, aged nine years, residing at Jacob's Circle, who had been under treatment at the St. George's Hospital, died, on, Sunday afternoon, from the malady.

Miss Emma Maine, who, it was alleged, had died is now lying in the hospital. She is a Eurasian about 35 years of age, and was brought to the hospital by her mother on the 25th ult. She was kept under observation, and her case was pronounced a plague one, on the 29th. She was staying with her father, Mr. W. F. Maine, at Foras Road. Miss Rachel Ezekiel, a Jewess, aged 14 years, daughter of Mr. Ezekiel, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. John Heatherington and Company, Apollo Street, and residing at Military Square Lane, Fort, was admitted into the hospital on the 30th ultimo, at 6-45 p.m., suffering from bubonic fever. Her sister and brother, aged 15 and 10 years, respectively, are under observation in the special ward. They were brought to hospital at 7-30 o'clock on Sunday morning.

Joseph Scott, aged about 21 years, residing at Parel, was admitted to the European General Hospital yesterday morning, suffering from bubonic fever.

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Ismail Ebrahim, a Mahomedan lad, aged fourteen years, who had been sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory for three years, was, on Friday, conveyed from that Institution to the Arthur Road Hospital, suffering from the bubonic fever. The boy was detained under treatment at the hospital, and was under the surveillance of a police ramosee. About 3 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, while the ramosee was at the water closet the boy ran away. Subsequently the lad was arrested by a policeman on the Matoonga Road, and sent back to the Reformatory and the Superintendent of the Reformatory sent him back to the Arthur Road Hospital at 9 o'clock the same evening.

Mr. Munockjee Temuljee Mody, a resident of Poona, has signified his wish to give the free use of his vacant land at Loni, extending over fifty-two acres and distant at half-a-mile's run by rail from Poona, for the use of Parsees who might desire to occupy it during the prevalence of the plague.

A grand Mass was performed at the Portuguese Church in Dabul, on Sunday last, for the disappearance of the plague.

The total number of deaths from the plague among the Parsees is 234 up to date. Ten deaths from the plague occurred on Friday and Saturday last.

On Saturday last, Dr. Herbert, of the Jamsetjee Hospital, several students of the Grant Medical College, and some Parsee doctors were inoculated with Professor Haffkine's prophylactic lymph.

On Friday last, [illegible], a Bhundaree, aged 30 years, got out of a train at the Amrolee station, when he was discovered to be suffering from the plague, with which he travelled from Bombay to Amrolee. He was sent for treatment at the plague hospital in Surat.

The Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution, like some other Native schools, re-opens on the 12th instant. To meet the convenience of those who have gone to reside in the suburbs, the hours of attendance have been fixed from 12 noon to 4 p.m.

The Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Charitable Funds have secured the services of four additional corpse-bearers from Surat, at a salary of Rs. 35 per month each.

### THE POSITION AT SURAT.

A meeting of the Parsee inhabitants of Surat called by Sirdar Davar Edulje Kursedjee Mody was held at his residence, last evening, to consider the desirability of having a special hospital for Parsees suffering from the plague. The necessity for such an hospital was suggested by the Collector of Surat, Mr. Moore, to some leading Parsees.

Sufferers from the plague, travelling by the railway for Surat, succeeded in eluding medical inspection by alighting from the trains at some small station on this side of Surat. Mr. Moore, the Collector, proposes to engage the service of a special medical officer to search for such passengers in the trains and to eject them at the first station reached after detection of the sufferers.

Mir Jaffer Ali Khan, son of Khan Bahadur Mir Golam Baba of Surat, has made over his bungalow, known as Afjal Baug, situated outside the Jaffer Ali gate, for the free use of any "purdanashin" Mahomedan females who might be suffering from the plague. The Civil Surgeon saw no objection, and the Collector of Surat has allowed the use of the bungalow for the above-mentioned purpose.

### THE HALALKHORE SERVICE.

#### PROPOSED ADDITIONAL DEPOT.

In a report to the Municipal Commissioner, which is to be laid before the ensuing meeting of the Corporation, Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, writes under date January 15 :—

> In my opinion there is no necessity for any increase in the number of halalkhores beyond the number from time to time required owing to the extension of new residential buildings, but what is very necessary, and what would, if provided, remove in most cases complaint regarding inefficient or negligent halalkhore service, is the provision of additional or intermediate places or depots connected with proper arrangements to the sewers for the reception and disposal of halalkhore collections.
>
> The existing depots are few, and the distances between them great, and the consequent time taken to traverse the ground between the area of each halalkhore's work and the place of disposal of the district—all tends to hamper and render efficient service generally a matter of difficulty. A number of complaints made regarding halalkhores and the service rendered by them, are made without due inquiry, and on supposition in many cases; what is complained of as neglect or misconduct is not so in fact, but due, as I know from personal experience, to defective privy and drainage arrangements, absence of privy receptacles, and the most important of all—insufficient accommodation.
>
> With additional places for disposal, work would be obviously quicker done, and there would be much less opportunity or inducement for halalkhores to do what they are so much blamed for—the disposal of their collections in improper places.
>
> The creation of additional depots or places of disposal is sure to meet with popular opposition, but if improvement in our halalkhore system—a service which affects so much the health and convenience of the public—is made, this opposition must not be listened to.
>
> One good result would be effected by the provision of additional facility for disposal, and that is, the existing depots would be much less the annoyance or nuisance they are believed to be by those living around, and the concentration of halalkhores would be obviated. Each section and sub-section of the city should have its own place of disposal, and with such a system there would be no cause for the cry so often made, as in Kamattipura for instance, that district is made to suffer to suit the convenience of other parts of the city—in short each section should have within its own area means or facilities for the disposal of its own production.
>
> I think that such depots could be made without their being any source of annoyance or nuisance other than, of course, the inseparable presence and passage of the halalkhore himself.

### INSANITARY DWELLINGS.

At the February meeting of the Municipal Corporation, Mr. W. R. Hamilton will move the following proposition:—

"1. That, in the opinion of the Corporation, the Commissioner should take prompt measures under section 380 of the Municipal Act for the removal and alteration of insanitary huts and sheds, particularly in the thickly populated parts of this city.

"2. Whereas many houses in this city are unfit for human habitation by reason of the rooms being too small and damp or deficient in height and air, the Corporation is of opinion that the Commissioner should take prompt measures under section 378 of the Municipal Act to prohibit the use of any such building as a dwelling unless such alterations are made in it as are indicated in section 348, clauses f, g, h, j and k.

"3. That, in the opinion of the Corporation, water should not be laid on to small houses unless there is a sufficient open space detached from the house where a pipe could be put up, and this open space should be properly paved and drained to obviate the risk to health from damp, nor should water be laid on to large houses unless there are suitable places where the pipes could be put up. For the convenience of small houses to which water is not supplied, stand-pipes should be erected at convenient distances and washing places should be provided.

"4. That, in the opinion of the Corporation, the use of private privies in huts and small houses and in poor localities should be discouraged, their wants being supplied by numerous public latrines in convenient localities."

### FEVER RELIEF FUND.

In addition to the subscriptions detailed Saturday last, the following sums have been received :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Mr Rahimtula Khairaz | 20 |
| Mr Mahomedbhai [illegible]ansey Khairaz | 20 |
| Mr Thomas Summers | 20 |

### MEASURES IN DAMAUN.

Bhugwan Narayen, whose wife died of the plague in Bombay, escaped to Damaun, where he also was attacked and died the following day. A Dhed run-away from Bombay also died of the plague. The authorities, on hearing of the deaths, burnt the clothing and bedding of the deceased persons and thoroughly disinfected their residences. The chief medical officer of Portuguese India, Dr. Larloza, has instructed the head of the health department in Damaun that the bodies of all persons dying of the plague, whether they be Christians, Mahomedans, Parsees, or of any other nationality, should be burnt.

### DRASTIC MEASURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Many years ago, when engaged in my daily duties in the Customs, and later in the Chamber of Commerce, on the various bunders and in the numerous godowns of Bombay, I was often forcibly struck with the sight of innumerable rats wherever grain was stored, and thought that, if ever rats suffered from a common disease or an epidemic, their contact with the grain would be a powerful factor in the spread of disease among the natives and others who used this grain. I left Bombay last April very ill, stayed some months in Germany, and arrived in London just a few weeks before the direful news was cabled here of the outbreak of the bubonic plague. This news contained one detail which, in a sense, fascinated me, and I could not get rid of the idea it suggested continually to my mind. The detail was "thousands of rats have come up from the drains, and died in the streets." It reminded me at once of the old scenes referred to, and I felt so strong a conviction that rats and grain had much, if not all, to do with the plague, that I mentioned, whenever an opportunity occurred, to many friends and to medical men here. This week I was talking the matter over with Dr. Patrick Manson, the great London doctor on tropical diseases, who kindly handed me a most interesting pamphlet he has recently written in "The Practitioner" on the subject (copy of which I send you for such use as you may see fit to make of it), which seems to establish the fact that this is a plague of the lower animals as well as of man; is particularly common to rats, and that the rats have really cause the plague. I am not a doctor, but I love dear old Bombay, and very many friends there, both European and native, and am delighted to send you this news with the earnest hope that, if approved of, serious measures may forthwith be adopted (some perhaps of the following have been) for the wholesale destruction by fire of all the rats in Bombay. Raise a special force of, say, 5,000 men and boys; offer a decent reward for every dozen rats passed into the incinerator at Carnac Bunder; burn all clothing, bedding, furniture, and jerry houses (if necessary) in affected localities; flush the drains daily with tons of carbolic, and burn large bonfires of tar and sulphur throughout the city (to windward of the city and *not inside houses*), day and night, for a month; and, above all, adopt the cure and precautions Dr. Manson recommends. It may be urged that all these will cost a great deal of money, and for a mere experiment. But if Dr. Manson's able statements are correct, as also his belief that the plague is likely to last two years, and that if the usual proportion of deaths occur, Bombay will lose by this plague at least about 100,000 lives, *these measures will be cheap at any cost*. If good results follow the adoption of Dr. Manson's advice, and it proves a blessing, I know he will be gratefully remembered. May our great God in mercy bless this and all efforts made to stay this awful visitation, and save dear old Bombay, Karachi, and India, from such further affliction.—Yours truly,

London, Jan. 14. M. T. C.

### WORLI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Worli has been white-washed, and the people will be returning in a few days to their old haunts. They will replace the few leaves and tiles which have been taken off their roofs, and in a few more days Worli will be in the same dirty and insanitary state it was before. The Sanitary Commissioner in Calcutta has just recommended the pulling down or burning of all the slums of that town and their reconstruction on proper lines. This has been suggested for Worli, and it would be criminal if this opportunity is not taken to rebuild the village. The people have fled from the plague, and under Section 426 of the Municipal Act the Commissioner may destroy every hut and shed in the place without inconvenience to anybody, and he may give the owner such compensation as he thinks fit. This award is final and cannot be questioned. The Corporation has granted the money for all operations connected with the plague, and we can now only wait and see if the Commissioner is equal to the occasion and will rebuild Worli. He has the money, he has the power, and he has the opportunity—will he do it? Of course destroying the huts is only one of the measures which are necessary. The village site must be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, and then the sites for building may be reallotted in exchange for old sites, and one or more Municipal chawls might be built for those too poor to build new houses on a proper plan—even without the chawls the whole operation is so simple, and will cost so little, that we may presume the Commissioner will carry it out.—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 1. W. R. H.

### THE FEVER RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the letter in this morning's issue from "A well-wisher to the Native community," I have to say that assistance from the Destitute Relief Fund has already been placed in Dr. Chowksey's hands for the benefit of poor patients when they are discharged from the Arthur Road Hospital, and since the starting of the Relief Fund, the medical officers and inspectors of the Health Department have been distributing money amongst the sick and needy, irrespective of caste or creed. Donations have also been given to the St. Vincent de Paul Society and the Poor Fund of St. Anne's Church, Nesbit Road. The provision of blankets for the suffering poor has not been overlooked, and Dr. Pollen is making arrangements for their supply.—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 1. J. LEASK.

### MEASURES AT AHMEDABAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As you rightly put forth in your issue of Wednesday last, the fate of this city would be far more pitiable and heart-rending than Bombay if that fearful monster, the plague, were to spread his ravages, because the Municipality is both incompetent and impotent, as will be seen from the occurrence of the two indigenous cases of the plague. Can the responsible authorities gainsay this stubborn fact? But let us inquire into the probable cause of these two local cases. It is quite indisputable that nothing is so nutritious to this fell disease as dirt, filth, and street rubbish. While this is just the condition in almost all the streets in which the Hindus or the low-caste people reside, is it then a matter of wonder that the atmosphere in and about these wretched streets should suffer total contamination? Sir, a peregrination through these dingy streets cannot fail to convince even the most acute optimist that such a state of things calls for the immediate attention of the Municipality. Now, I ask, who is answerable for this callous indifference to the interests of the million and a-half of people? Most certainly the Health Officer, whose imperative duty it is to enforce every kind of stringency for the removal of the dirt and refuse, etc. But as you said, and as is too manifest, he is obliged to inspect all arrivals from Bombay on the railway station, and so, perhaps, the fault does not wholly lie at his doors. Certainly, one cannot serve two masters at one and the same time. Would it not then be advisable on the part of that august body to engage the services of an extra Health Officer who, with undivided energy and attention, may see to the thorough cleansing of the streets? In the mean time, let us devoutly hope that the custodians of our health shall, instead of scattering the contents of this letter to the wind, act with that pluck and promptitude which it is the desire of everyone to see, and save Ahmedabad from being made a hot-bed of the fearful pestilence.—Yours, &c.,

Ahmedabad, Jan. 29. M.

### HINTS TO RECOGNISE DEATH FROM PLAGUE (FOR MEDICAL OFFICERS).

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If the position of the body has not been altered after death, it will invariably be found on either side, the knees flexed, and the head leaning towards the chest, thumbs pointing towards the palms. Rigor mortis is delayed. Fixed anxious expression, sunken muddy aspect of the eyes—with a peculiar and unusual lustre, the pupils being dilated—the lids half-closed. The complexion is opaque and dingy, and the skin dry; if death has been recent the forehead and hands will be cold and clammy. If there are no distinct buboes in the usual localities, other lymphatics should be carefully examined, especially about the crest of the ilium posteriorly. It must not be forgotten that there may be such things as spurious buboes. The subcutaneous veins are not distended to an extent to be externally apparent. There is a softness and want of cohesion in the fibre of muscles. Occasionally when death occurs during delirium or convulsion there may be some distortion of the features; in which case if the patient dies when on his back the head is thrown to either side and the legs are separated. As no irruption has been noticeable in the present epidemic, this point ought to be noted for observation. If the tongue can be examined it will form valuable information; in the early period it is slightly smoked with a white or yellowish fur which towards the centre glistens, but towards the tip and edges it is clean. In the later stage it is increased in size, with a yellow or brown fur dry, cleft, and horny on the surface, and distinctly different to the thick and black brown fur in other malignant fevers. There is a red sheat down the cleft and edges. It is not necessary that where no buboes be present, either pneumonia or bronchitis should take their place. This complication arises no doubt in the first instance from hypostatic congestion of the lungs dependent on a low vitality and rapid decomposition of the blood. It will then be seen that the conjunctive are injected, the complexion has a bluish, livid, dusky hue, and a certain amount of sputa hangs around the lips, in addition to the other appearances described. The general condition of the body seems to be shrunken and collapsed.—Yours, &c.,

ALF. McCABE-DALLAS.

5, Colaba Causeway.

### ARRANGEMENTS AT POONA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At this critical time, when almost everyone is forced to think that the segregation of persons affected with the bubonic fever is very essential to avoid the spread of the pestilence, the Poona Municipality seems to have made a start in a wrong direction by erecting a fever hospital at Sassoon Road in close proximity to the residences of healthy people. Now, Sir, it is needless to say that the plague, which has unfortunately seriously affected our beautiful city of Bombay, has been gradually making its appearance in Poona, Karachi, Surat, and several other places in the British and Portuguese dominions in India, and has created a regular scare among the sons of the soil who are fleeing. This being so, no further arguments are required to show that a hospital of this type in which sick people are constantly conveyed from different parts of the country, and where the heart-rending sight of dead bodies is very frequent, is in itself a source of great danger, sufficiently powerful to inspire awe into the minds of timid persons who witness these horrible scenes from morning till night, and often become easy victims of sheer fright, which is not a less important factor of the cause of the high rate of mortality now prevalent in the affected districts. For these and many other cogent and legitimate reasons, it is absolutely necessary that the Poona Municipality should at once remove the temporary hospital from Sassoon Road to some other more secluded place, and thus show to the public at large that they are really actuated with the desire of rendering every assistance in their power to those who are in need of their help, and finally make themselves worthy objects of praise in the sight of rich and poor without distinction.—Yours, &c.,

JOSEPH.

### THE PROGRESS OF PURIFICATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has been noted with some satisfaction that the Market section takes the next place to Mandvie in getting rid of the plague. The total mortality from all causes, which averaged from 10 to 14 a day, has been steadily decreasing for the last three weeks, during which period the death returns were 5 a day. The returns for the last two days are 1 and 3.

The inhabitants of the section deserve no small credit inasmuch as they do not obstruct the Municipal authorities, who try their best to cope with the disease. Ignorant persons will note this fact with no small confidence in the action taken by the Municipality, and a good many persons will now find that sulphur fumigation and flushing instead of creating any harm does a good deal to resist the plague. The decrease in mortality does not seem to be due to the present exodus, for Potakwadi, Antobawadi, and Telgully present the same appearance as before.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 30. HOPEFUL.

### THE NEED OF AN AMBULANCE VAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following is from a letter published in your paper of the 30th ultimo:—"A servant of Dr. Foy's was stricken with the plague and had been ill for several days before it was discovered. The Municipal Inspector, Mr. Glover, sent him to hospital in a victoria, but he died on the way." If this be true, and the carriage mentioned was, as seems to have been the case, an ordinary hack victoria, picked up on the road or brought from the nearest stand in the usual way, then we have revealed a state of inefficiency which is deplorable. The plague is now spread all over Bombay, and yet there is no means of promptly taking a sick or dying person to hospital except by a public conveyance. This is a fact which calls for immediate intervention, which shall bring to the aid of common sense something of military discipline and organization.—Yours, &c., E. G.

### PRECAUTIONS IN HYDERABAD.

A Hyderabad official notification just published shows that in October last, the attention of the Director, His Highness the Nizam's Medical Department, was drawn to the accounts of the bubonic plague at Bombay, which appeared in the daily papers, and he was asked whether he would suggest the enforcement of quarantine in any shape at the Wadi Railway Station, where passengers from Bombay change trains. Surgeon-Colonel Lawrie, after communicating with the Health Officer at Bombay, reported that many of the cases in Bombay were like plague but of a mild type, that others were not, and Dr. Dutt, who examined nine patients, failed to find the plague bacillus. Dr. Lawrie, however, expressed his willingness to go to Bombay, if His Excellency the Minister wished him to do so. The Resident was thereupon informed that His Highness' Government desired to depute Dr. Lawrie to visit Bombay and personally inquire into the matter, so as to be able to advice His Highness' Government as to the precautionary measures that should be adopted. With reference to this application the Government of India pointed out that Mr. Haffkine had already been sent to Bombay and that, with his assistance, Local Medical officers would probably be able to give all necessary information; that it had also been arranged that intimation should be sent if any precautions were considered necessary at Hyderabad and that, in the circumstances, the Government of India, deemed it inadvisable to depute Dr. Lawrie. On this decision being communicated to His Excellency the Minister, the Director, Medical Department, was informed that although, in view of the fact that certain officers had been deputed to investigate the causes of the bubonic plague, his deputation on a similar mission was not considered necessary, yet His Excellency the Minister was anxious that every possible precaution should be adopted to stop the ingress of the epidemic into His Highness' Dominions, and especially into the capital, and he was asked to associate himself with the Health Officer of the Chadarghat Municipality, and any other officer or officers he thought proper, and devise measures having this object in view. As the epidemic at that time showed some signs of being on the decrease, Dr. Lawrie considered it sufficient to instruct the Medical Officer at Wadi to detain sick passengers there, and a Medical Officer was also posted at the Hyderabad Railway Station to examine all patients alighting there.

2. Considering the alarming dimensions that the plague subsequently assumed at Bombay, and the fact that it had spread to other places, notably Karachi, His Excellency the Minister felt that there were grounds for grave apprehension and that the imposition of quarantine on all arrivals from Bombay would be fully justified; but considering how serious a measure such a step would be, His Excellency was unwilling to act without due deliberation. Dr. Lawrie was therefore again asked for an expression of his opinion on the proposal.

3. Dr. Lawrie has now pointed out the necessity for greater stringency in the Medical examination imposed on passengers from Bombay to Wadi in consequence of the increased passenger traffic from the plague stricken city to Hyderabad. Hitherto no case of plague had passed the barrier imposed by the inspection at Wadi; but as the number coming into Hyderabad from Bombay is now very large, there is a risk that some individuals with the disease latent in them, may find their way into the City or Suburbs of Hyderabad and form the focus, or starting point, of an epidemic, unless stricter precautions are taken. Dr. Lawrie therefore suggested that limited quarantine should be imposed on all Third Class passengers from Bombay to Hyderabad and Secunderabad, and that it would be sufficient for all practical purposes if Third Class passengers are detained at Wadi sufficiently long to admit of a thorough and efficient Medical examination. Such examination could be secured by Third Class passengers being detained at Wadi till the next train starts. Thus the passengers who arrive at 2 a.m. by the Mail train from Bombay should be detained and sent on by the Mixed train leaving Wadi at 10 p.m.; and those who arrive by the 9 p.m. Passenger train would be detained at Wadi and sent on by the Mail train leaving Wadi at 2-30 p.m., the next day. In these intervals all the passengers could be thoroughly overhauled and any suspicious cases would not be allowed to come on to Hyderabad till they are certified to be quite well. Dr. Lawrie also suggested that temporary sheds for 12 patients should be erected at once at Wadi and that a tent should be supplied for the extra Medical Officer to be posted at the Railway Station.

Order.—While approving of the proposals made by Surgeon-Colonel Lawrie, Director of the Medical Department, for the partial imposition of quarantine at Wadi on passengers from Bombay, His Excellency the Minister considers that those proposals hardly go far enough. The proposed detention at Wadi should, in His Excellency's opinion, be extended to Second as well as Third Class passengers from all stations west of Wadi on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, except servants of First Class passengers travelling in the same train, and arrangements should be made accordingly.

2. The numbers of First Class passengers is usually so small that a careful examination of them can probably be made at once, and to do this effectually the Medical Officer entrusted with this duty should be authorized by the Railway Company to enter any First Class Through Carriage, Reserved or not, except a carriage containing Zenana ladies. His Excellency feels sure that, considering the gravity of the position, passengers will afford the Medical Officer every assistance in making his examinations.

3. In detaining Second and Third class passengers arriving by the Bombay Mail train, there is the difficulty of dealing with passengers who arrive at Wadi almost simultaneously by the Bombay and Madras Mail trains, and the crush on the Wadi platform is sometimes so great that segregation of those from the Bombay side will be extremely difficult. The following suggestions are therefore earnestly commended for consideration by his Highness the Nizam's and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Companies:—

(i). The doors of all Second and Third Class carriages should be carefully locked before the train leaves Shahabad.

(ii). On the arrival of the trains at Wadi, the Ticket Collectors should bring to the Medical Officer for inspection those Second and Third Class passengers who are servants of First Class passengers, travelling in the same train, and whose masters desire that they should accompany them. If passed by the Medical Officer, the ticket Collector will impress some distinguishing mark on the Tickets of such passengers, who can then go on at once with their masters.

(iii). The tickets of other Second and Third Class passengers for stations on his Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways will not be so marked until after the train for Hyderabad has started.

(iv). No Second or Third Class passenger coming from the Bombay side, whose ticket is not so marked, shall be allowed to take his seat in any of the trains leaving Wadi for Hyderabad.

(v). As an additional safeguard, no tickets shall be issued to Second or Third Class passengers travelling from either direction after the Madras and Bombay Mail trains arrive. It is believed that such restriction is already imposed on Third Class passengers. It should, however, be rigidly enforced and extended to the Second Class also.

4. The Director of the Medical Department is requested to be good enough to issue clear and written instructions to the Medical Officer deputed on this duty, as to the manner in which his examinations of passengers are to be conducted. The Director is requested to arrange as soon as possible for the deputation of a Lady Doctor also to Wadi for the purpose of examining Zenana passengers in the same way as other passengers. A copy of this Resolution should be supplied to both these Medical Officers and be kept with them while on duty.

5. The Railway Police at Wadi should detain any passenger, of whatever class, who may be pointed out by the Medical Officer as not fit to proceed to Hyderabad, or any Station on the Hyderabad Railway.

6. Medical arrangements for the treatment of patients should at once be made by the Director, Medical Department, and a report submitted for the information of Government as to the steps taken.

7. The Subedar of Gulbargah should take immediate steps, in consultation with the Medical Officer deputed on this special duty, for the erection of temporary sheds for 25 patients on a spot well removed from the town. He will also at once supply two single poled tents for the use of the Medical Officer and Lady Doctor at Wadi. These tents should be pitched on a spot to be pointed out by the Medical Department. Arrangements should be made by the Talukdar of the District for a suitable guard at the Camp thus formed, to protect property and to prevent such patients as may be taken there from going into the town. On the admission of a patient, the Medical Officer will at once give intimation of the fact to the Subedar of Gulbargah by telegraph.

9. The Director of the Medical Department will arrange for the submission by the Medical Officers of daily reports, as to the result of their examinations on the arrival of the trains.

10. The examination of passengers at the Hyderabad Railway Station shall be continued; but in view of the fact that there is little opportunity of any careful inspection, owing to the confusion and the late hour at which the Mail train arrives, the Director of the Medical Department is empowered to arrange that an examination of passengers should take place instead at Vicarabad, where the trains make a long stay, and where a second thorough examination can be made leisurely.

11. The Director, Medical Department, is requested to furnish a weekly report on the working of the quarantine, and if, at any time, he considers it expedient to impose similar quarantine at other stations, he is empowered to do so, and then give due intimation thereof to Government.

12. With the view of giving full effect to the partial quarantine which his Highness' Government have felt themselves constrained to impose, the Resident will be asked to kindly issue instructions for the strengthening of the Railway Police at Wadi, if necessary, and to forward copies of this Resolution to the Government of Bombay in order that the necessary instructions may be issued to the officials of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and also to the Government of Madras.

13. The Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department will at once issue the necessary instructions to the Agent and Manager, his Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways, and a copy of the orders issued by that officer should be obtained and submitted for the information of Government.

(By order)
HORMASJEE N. VAKEEL,
Secretary to Government,
Judicial, Police and General Departments.

### THE EPIDEMICS BILL.

The following is the full text of the Bill to provide for better prevention of the spread of dangerous epidemic diseases, introduced at the Viceroy's Council last Thursday :—

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the better prevention of the spread of dangerous epidemic diseases; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India (inclusive of Upper Burma, British Baluchistan, the Santal Parganas, and the Pargana of Spiti); and

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. (1) In the event of India or any part thereof being at any time visited by, or threatened with, an outbreak of any dangerous epidemic disease, the Governor-General in Council, if he thinks that the ordinary provisions of the law for the time being in force are insufficient for the purpose, may take such measures, and, by public notice, prescribe such temporary regulation to be observed by the public or by any person or class of persons as he shall deem necessary to prevent the outbreak of such disease or the spread thereof, and may determine in what manner any expenses incurred shall be defrayed.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, the Governor-General in Council may take measures and prescribe regulations for

(*a*) the inspection of any ship or vessel leaving or arriving at any port in British India and such detention thereof, or of any person intending to sail therein, as may be necessary; and (*b*) the inspection of persons travelling by railway or otherwise, and the segregation, in hospital or otherwise, of persons suspected of being infected with any such disease.

(3) The Governor-General in Council may, by general or special order, direct that all or any of the powers conferred by this Act may also be exercised by any local Government with respect to the territories administered by it.

#### PENALTY.

Any person disobeying any regulation, order made under this Act shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.

### POONA.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ended, at 8 a.m., on Saturday, are as follows :—

Cases, Local ............6, Imported 1—Total 7
Deaths ............ 9

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Peths | — | — |
| Sukerwar | 2 | 2 |
| Rawiwar | 5 | 5 |
| Sassoon Hospital | 0 | 2 |
| Total up date | 222 | 177 |
| Imported | 132 | 91 |
| Local | 90 | 86 |

### KARACHI AND THE PLAGUE.

Where two or three are gathered together now-a-days in this town writes a Karachi correspondent, there one may be certain the topic of conversation is the plague. So many were the cries of "wolf," that when the real visitation occurred, very few believed that the quarantine regulations, so much admired, had not been sufficient to keep Karachi from so very trying a visitor. With all due deference to the wisdom of the grave and reverend seigneurs who drew up the said quarantine regulations, they appeared to the mere ordinary mortal lacking in some very important particulars. For instance, if a case of plague occurred during the voyage to Karachi, then all passengers were placed in quarantine, healthy or infected. On the contrary, if no deaths happened *en route*, then free access to town or city was given to all who travelled by that boat. Considering that all the Doctors are agreed that the plague takes at least ten days to show itself on its victim, was this letting loose of all and sundry a consistent measure? The result gives the contradiction direct, and to an importation from Bombay do we owe the panic-stricken condition of our town. A great talk of immediate burning of infected houses was at first made, but up to date, with one exception, I have heard of no "cleansing fires" having been called to our aid. From one quarter to another the plague has pretty well been carried right through Karachi city.

In their desire to flee from danger some of the more wealthy natives migrated to Clifton, and there, I believe, four deaths have occurred. Another death took place right in the midst of the Civil lines, one fatal case was notified in the railway buildings, and one in the Sadar. In the latter case only, burning was resorted to, and so far has prevented the infection from spreading. The gharriwallah who fell a victim to the plague in the Sadar, I hear, was in the employ of one of the best stable-keepers in the camp, best in so far as gharries are concerned. That the plague is spreading there is no doubt, although every precaution that medical knowledge can suggest is being used. The obstinate resistance of the native is to blame, partly, at any rate. If instead of feeding fakirs and howling prayers in the midst of thoroughfares they were to attend to the very plain directions given them for keeping their houses clean and to avoid infection, then we might hope to hear of the speedy extinction of this dread sickness. Its effect on commerce is very disastrous, Merchants and brokers, all say, that there is no business being done. The guarantee brokers, the big Banias and Bhattias, all have fled, and naturally trade is at a standstill in consequence. The exodus is still going on, the city is very desolate, and now that there seems a threatening of the plague appearing in the camp, the panic will spread there. A dress-maker told me that her staff of durzis is already so diminished that she can take in very few orders, and that those intrepid snips who have stood by their guns (needles) so far, have informed her that should the plague actually break out in the Sadar, they will all depart speedily in serener and safer climes. The out-going trains are always crowded to excess. On one occasion to my knowledge ten extra carriages had to be put on, and from the district, I hear, that there is a constant influx of travellers from Karachi. If the medical men placed at the railway stations will but do their level best to prevent sick people from leaving Karachi, this exodus would not be disastrous. The regulations at the market are very good, all the coolies are kept outside, and only a few purchasers are allowed in at a time; none can slip in promiscuous like and leave something not so beneficial as the coin of the realm behind them. Provisions are scarce and dear. The banias having for the most part departed, the few still left to turn their honest pennies do not hesitate to make a try at earning a few extra pence. One is advised not to eat fish or prawns for obvious reasons, Muchi Meani being one of the worst infected centres, so that flesh and fowl form our staple commodities. Fruit is almost unobtainable, though vegetables are good and abundant.

### THE BATTLE OF THE GERMS.

BY A NERVOUS SCIOLIST.

*Bacillus* v. *Bacterium* !
The case put so looks passing rum.
Yet we are told that in our bodies
They wage wild war, which vastly odd is
When a *bacterium* would kill us,
We may be saved by a *bacillus*.
Complaints, from phthisis to hysteria,
Are probably due to *bacteria*.
*Bacteria*, your lungs attack,
Import *bacilli* in a crack,
And the new guests, if sound and bold ones,
Will instantly expel the old ones.
So we're the battle-field of germs !
At such a thought one rather squirms ;
It gives a nervous man the fidgets
To think these microscopic midgets
Within our frames are always going it,
And commonly without our knowing it.
We all must learn, though, willy-nilly,
Which are *bacteria*, which *bacilli* ;
For those are foes, whilst these are friends,
And therefore everything depends
On whether our lung-guest mysterious
Is a *bacillum* or *bacterius*—
No, no, *that's* wrong, I'm getting mixed :
I must acquire a knowledge fixed.
Strange that such difference should be
'Twixt tweedledum and tweedledee ;
Or rather (hope it's all a hum !)
*Bacillus* and *Bacterium*.—*Punch*, 1886.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP —Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children, Creamy lather, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

### REVIEWS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY DIARY AND OFFICIALS DIRECTORY for 1897, published by Messrs. McCorquodale and Co., for whom Mr A. H Wheeler is agent, is a well-got-up and handy book, containing, in addition to the usual columns of information given in general diaries, a list of Banks in India, the names of the principal officials in the Government of India and in the Local Governments, the Indian Railways and their staff at home and in India, with the mileage, revenue, traffic, &c., of '95-96. These items with a list of important railways surveyed or under survey make up this diary a useful book of reference for the office table.

SHADOWS FROM THE EAST is the title of a collection of thirty-three short Indian stories, by Mr. Lionel James. Most of the tales have already appeared in the *Civil and Military Gazette*. They are, as the author playfully tells us in his introduction, chiefly concerned with War, Women, and Walers, and he considers himself duly qualified to write on all three topics, having "heard the 'ping' of a Martini bullet fired in anger, having ridden an outsider to win—and having shared a room with a man in love." The tales are lively, those about horses and the turf in India racy and to the point, that of "Antidote the Grey Arab Pony" told by the pony is a pretty little sketch. "Abdul the Liar" is another good one, as is also "A Turf History," in which a rather risky racing man meets with far better luck than he deserves. Mr. James has the knack of telling a good story in the shortest possible compass and giving it true local colouring.

PUNDIT SHEO NARAIN, of the Chief Court, Punjab, has brought out a hand-book, "PLEADINGS IN INDIAN COURTS," intending that it should assist litigants to a greater precision and accuracy in the mode of setting forth their claims or the answers and defences to claimants. He compares some of the more important principles of pleading in England with the Indian system, and gives instances illustrating the various divergences. The second part of the book is devoted to Forms of Actions with annotations explaining the clauses under which actions lie with explanatory references to special precedents and cases. Such a hand-book as this may limit the number of actions brought in the Courts by enabling litigants to see for themselves whether they can successfully defend a plaint or whether they have law on their side in making one. Unfortunately the litigant by profession prefers as a rule to risk the glorious uncertainty of the law as practised, to measuring his claim by the dead and dry bones of the skeleton cases that lie between the cold covers of the most orthodox law books. This volume is published at the *Civil and Military* Press, Lahore, and costs four rupees.

### REGISTRATION OF VITAL STATISTICS IN BOMBAY.

THE following extract from the Government Resolution in the General Department on the report of the sanitary Department for 1894-95 has been forwarded to the Municipal Corporation for remark:

In the Ahmednagar District the urban birth-rate of 52·16 per mille exceeded even the high rural rate for that Collectorate of 47·39, and in three other Collectorates of the Presidency Proper and four in Sindh, where the rural birth-rate was unduly low, the urban registration shows results which *prima facie* would seem to be the more accurate though, as a rule, it is the system of registration in towns rather than in villages, which is most open to unfavourable comment. Among Municipalities the highest rate (57·99) was registered in Athni in Belgaum, and the lowest 17·53 in the town of Nasik. If these figures are correct, then it is difficult to suggest any sufficient explanation of the returns for the City of Bombay which show a birth-rate of only 19·07 per mille. Government are aware that there are various exceptional circumstances in Bombay which account for a low birth-rate, but it may be observed in connection with the figures now reported that only last year the vaccinator discovered 5,617 infants under one year of age in existence, whose births had not been registered. The Corporation of Bombay may be expected to comprehend more clearly than the Municipal boards of mofussil towns how unfortunate it is that the scientific value of the vital statistics of the Presidency should be vitiated by inaccurate returns from the area under their control, and the President of the Corporation should be addressed on the subject. In connection with the orders in paragraph 14 of Government Resolution No. 2744 dated the 24th June last, in which the Commissioners were requested to satisfy themselves that each Municipality made proper and sufficient arrangements for registration, their attention should be especially invited to the returns for the last 31 Municipalities (excluding Bombay) entered in the table of births on page 18 of the Sanitary Commissioner's Reports and to those for the last 30 Municipalities entered in the table of deaths. It is in these Municipalities in which special efforts seem to be necessary for effecting a reform. The returns of births for Jacobabad, Mahad, Thana and Nasik, and of deaths for Panvel, Ruttnagiri, Karwar, Thana, Broach and Mahad, are presumably wrong and Government would be glad to receive from the Commissioners a full report as to the methods adopted for their preparation and such information as may be of use for their correction so far as that may be possible.

### BRITISH EXPEDITION MASSACRED IN BENIN.

NEWS has reached Bonny that an unarmed expedition to the city of Benin, which left the coast on Jan. 1, on a peaceful mission, have been massacred by the King of Benin's people. The party included Acting Consul-General J. R. Phillips, who was appointed Sheriff of the Gold Coast and in charge of Prisons in 1891, and Acting Queen's Advocate a year afterwards. Major P. W. G. Copland-Crawford, another of the officers, had held his post as Deputy Commissioner and Vice-Consul in the Niger Coast Protectorate since 1894; while Capt. A. M. Boisragon, who was appointed Commandant of the Constabulary of the Niger Coast Protectorate in the same year, commanded the Anglo-French Boundary Commission on the Western Boundary of the Gold Coast in 1892. Another member of the party, Mr. R. F. Locke, was a District Commissioner of the Niger Coast Protectorate. A brief telegram received by the Foreign Office confirms the report of the massacre of the whole party except seven of the 250 carriers.

The Benin chief has long been known as hostile to foreign influence, and it is announced that only last month it was in contemplation to send an armed force against him. A Mr. Swainson, who has occupied the perilous post of agent in Benin for a Liverpool firm gave an account some time ago to a reporter of his last visit to the King, when he introduced Capt. Gallwey to him as the Queen's representative. The capital is described as a "City of Blood" where human sacrifices and the most horrible tortures and murders were of constant occurrence. When a peaceful mission had been decided upon it would naturally occur to any one (says the *St. James's Gazette*) that either Mr. Swainson or Major Gallwey should have accompanied it; but Mr. Swainson was detained on the coast and Major Gallwey was away on an expedition in another district.

A punitive expedition will be organised without delay, and the Consul-General, (Mr. Moor), who is now in London, together with other officers of the Niger Coast Protectorate, who are also on leave of absence, will sail from Liverpool for the West Coast immediately.

Lieut.-Col. Bruce Hamilton and Capt. Herbert S. Walker have been directed by the War Office to embark in the Bathurst to-morow (Saturday) for service in the Niger Coast Protectorate. Other officers have also been selected for service in various capacities.

The Benin massacre does not form a very encouraging prelude to the work of the expedition that has started from Lokoja, on the Niger. There have been various rumours as to the destination of this force, but it is officially stated, this week, that its object is to break the power of Abu Bokhari, the Emir of Bida, as he is called, the head of the most powerful race in Sokoto. The neighbouring State of Ilorin, against which it was recently reported that the expedition was directed, is a comparatively unimportant Power; but it seems possible that Ilorine and Nupe may join their forces for the purposes of resisting Sir George Goldie's little army of Haussas.

The *Times*' special correspondent, telegraphing from Lagos on Jan. 11, states that the first expeditionary force, consisting of 500 Haussa troops, with six Maxim guns, two seven-pounders, twenty-six officers, under Major Arnold, two surgeons, and 900 carriers, was probably to march, on Jan. 6, against the Foulah forces at Kabba, south-west of the Niger. A flotilla of armed stern-wheelers and launches was lying off Lokoja, and would be employed, under the command of Agent-General Wallace, to patrol the Niger and cut off the enemy's retreat to their capital, Bida. Sir G. Taubman Goldie accompanies the column.

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THE period during which the Government of India will receive objections or suggestions regarding the draft cantonment rules has been extended to April 1st.

## ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

MM. CHARRIN and Gley have found by experiment that the nervous system plays an important part in the defence of the organism against infection from microbes. They used the microbe called "proteus," which, when inoculated into the blood, produces inflammation, followed by suppuration. If, however, the animal inoculated with "proteus" be also inoculated with the blood of an animal immunised against the microbe, these consequences will not take place.

To show how the nervous system intervenes in the process, the sciatic nerve of a healthy animal was cut, and each paw was then inoculated with the serum of the immunised animal. In such a case the paw, with the whole nerve, was protected against the microbe but the paw, with the cut nerve, became inflamed and suppurated. The nervous system, therefore, would appear to operate in the defence of the body against microbes.

The American "Psychological Review" for January contains an interesting study on "Fear," by President G. S. Hall, of Clark University, who sent out circulars asking for replies to thirty-two questions relating to the development of a child's mind. An enormous mas of valuable information was the result but so far he has only been able to deal with the subject of childish fear. About 2,000 persons sent replies to his circular, and have described no fewer than 6,456 different kinds of fear in children. It is a "large order," but probably it does not exhaust the list. It would apper that young people fear thunderstorms most of all, and reptiles next. After these come strangers, darkness, fire, and death a thing which grown-up people, as a rule, dread more than any of the others, probably because they understand it better than children.

Boys report 2.21 fears on the average, and girls as many as 3.55, a fact which seems to show that they are more timid than boys. There is an increase in the number of fears up to the age of 15 in boys, and 18 in girls, but this may be due to the fuller descriptions given by older children and youths. Some of the fears recorded, such as fear of high places, of disease, loss of direction, fear of the end of the world, and of being shut in, are of much psychological interest. President Hall adopts the standpoint that the conscious Ego or "I" in a person is but a feeble and inadequate manifestation of the soul, a "flickering taper in a vast factory of machinery and operatives, each doing its work in unobserved silence." Instinct is much older than intelligence, and some of these fears are, in his opinion, inherited from "swimming ancestors," like the gill slits under the skin of our necks. Professor J. McKeen Cattell, the eminent American psychologist, does not agree with this view; though he admits that children have certain instinctive fears, he thinks that most of them are learned, not inherited, a view which agrees with recent observations on young birds.

The American "Psychological Review" for January contains an article by Professor Bryan and Mr. Noble Harter, of Indiana University, on the psychology and physiology of the telegraphic language, or Morse Code. Mr. Harter, an expert telegraphist himself, has examined the work of several hundered telegraph clerks. The record speed of sending telegrams by the Morse Code is 49 words a minute, which corresponds, on the average, to eight taps of the Morse sending key in a second. Unskilled clerks send better than they receive messages, but the contrary holds for skilled clerks, as a rule. The ordinary rate is 20 to 24 English words, of four letters on the averge. The paper is illustrated with curves, and is a useful study which may be recommended to practical instructors in telegraphy, as well as to psychologists.

M. Bouchard, who had already shown how the Rontgen rays can be used to investigate lesions of the lungs, recently read a paper before the Academie des Sciences, Paris, in which he showed that they could also serve in examining the heart for tumours, &c. He has not, however, been able to employ the rays for researches into the abdominal organs.

The German Geographical Congress, which is to meet at Jena on April 21 and the two following days, will be particularly occupied with the teaching of geography in schools, Polar explorations, earthquakes, biological geography, topography, and the natural history of Thuringia, a fact which proves the Congress to be almost as versatile as our own Balloon Society. At this rate, geography might be held to include everything, even telegrams to President Kruger, and other things made in Germany.

According to Mr. R. Quinton, the cooling of the globe has had a very important influence on the evolution of species. As the earth chilled by radiation in to space life acquired the power of raising the temperature of the blood. Hence the origin of warm-blooded animals. The primitive animals were oviparous; but the appearance of warmblooded animals led fatally to the hatching of the egg. This purpose was fulfilled in two ways—by an internal pouch as in marsupials, and by external sitting, as in birds. But in the animal order, when the mode of reproduction varies, there is a corresponding anatomical reaction, and a new plan of organisation. In this case, the class of birds and mammals were the result. The influence of temperature seems to have been left out of account in previous speculations on this subject.

Dr. Klossovsky, director of the meteorological system of South Russia, has published a map showing the distribution of thunderstorms over the suface of the earth, and also a Report on the work of his Department, which will be interesting to meteorologists. It is entitled "Travaux du Reseau Meteorologique du Sud-ouest de la Russie from 1886-1895."

Iron at a medicine is difficult to assimilate, and it generally fatigues the stomach. Hence M. Emile Levy has sought to introduce it into the system in a digestible manner by means of what he calls "ferruginous egg." Hens have a powerful stomach, and can digest iron easily, while rendering it back through the albumen of their eggs, in a form which is easily digested by the weaker stomch of mankind. A very absorbent salt of iron is given to the hen in grains of wheat. A dozen of these medicated grains in a day make the eggs of the hen, after three or four days, very rich in iron already digested. M. Levy's plan is ingenious, but we should like further proof that it is successful before recommending it. Let him at all events, tell us what the salt of iron is that he uses, and give us analyses of the hen's eggs when it does not and when it does take the iron.

The crypt of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, which contains the tomb of Pasteur, is closed by an iron gate, having the inscription above, "Ici repose Pasteur," and the vault over the staircase leading down to it is marked with a passage from his discourse of reception into the Academie Francaise, which may be translated, "Blessed is he who carries in himself a god, an ideal of beauty, and who obeys it, an ideal of heart, an ideal of science, an ideal of country, an ideal of the virtues of the Evangel." The walls of the crypt are of Carrara marble of the kind known as "paonazzo," which exhibits arborescent figures. The ceiling is decorated with four symbolic figures representing Faith, Hope, Charity, and Science. The sarcophagus is made of Swedish porphry and opal. His principal discoveries are inscribed on the walls of the crypt.

Captain John Gregory Bourke, of the Third Cavalry, U.S., who died recently, was well known as a writer on the North American Indian, and a United States Government ethnologist of the Red men. In particular, his accounts of the "Medicine-men of the Apaches'" and the "Snake Dance of the Moquis" have attracted much attention, and drawn visitors from all parts of the United States to witness the biennial rites of the Moquis. Captain Bourke served in the American Civil War, and won the medal of honour for gallantry at the battle of Stone River. He spent the best years of his life in the Far West, fighting Indians and Mexicans, till in 1886 he was ordered to Washington to compile his ethnographic notes. He hoped to devote the rest of his life to this study, but succumbed to the effect of an operation at the age of 53.

A conference of delegates from different Governments will be held in Berlin in October next, to discuss the increase of leprosy and the failure of measures to check it. Professor Koch, who is now in South Africa, we believe, is expected home to take part in it.

In the "Annalen des Hydrographie" there is an interesting discussion by H. Haltermann of the occurrence of St. Elmo's fire at sea, based upon observations in the log-books received at the Deutsche Seewarte. The tables contain full details as to position, conditions of weather, &c. During more than 77,000 days of observation the phenomenon was observed 164 times, eighty-seven times in north and seventy-seven times in south latitude. Its occurrence differs very considerably in different parts of the ocean—e. g. in the ten deg. square lying between the equator and 10 deg. N. lat. and between 20 deg. and 30 deg. W. long., St. Elmo's fire was observed about three times per 1000 days, while in the two squares lying between 50 deg. and 60 deg. S. lat. and 60 deg. and 80 deg. W. long. it occurred six times per 1,000 days. The more frequent occurrence at sea than on land is attributed to the fact that the accumulating electricity is more easilyconducted by the numerous objects projecting into the air over the land.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere, 1½d. per bottle.

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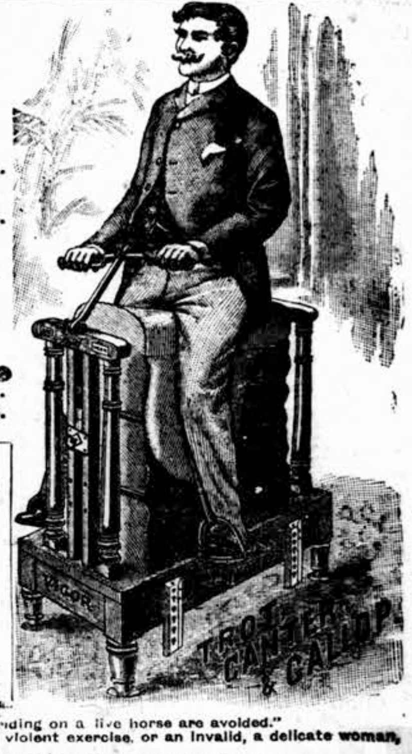

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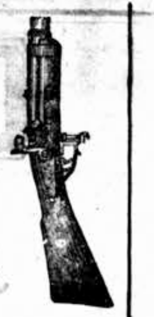

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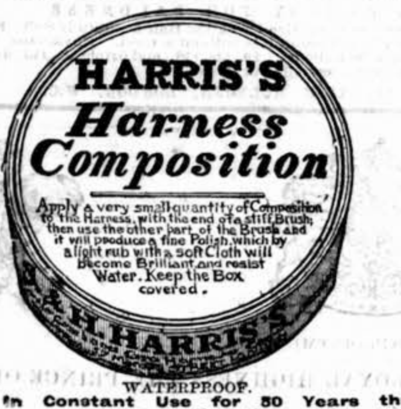

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Apply a very small quantity of Composition to the Harness, with the end of a stiff Brush; then use the other part of the Brush and it will produce a fine Polish which by a light rub with a soft Cloth will become Brilliant and resist Water. Keep the Box covered.
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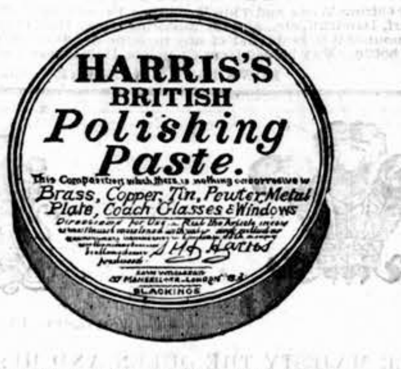

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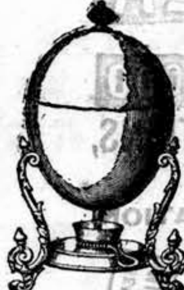
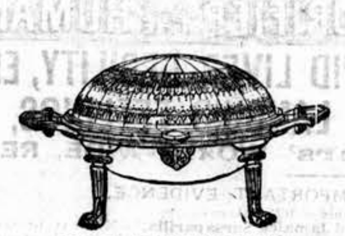
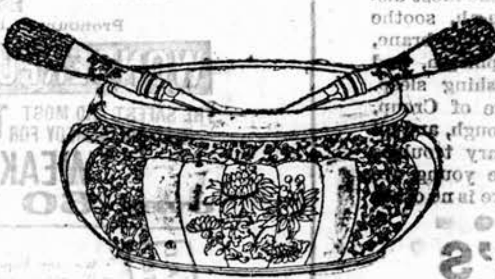


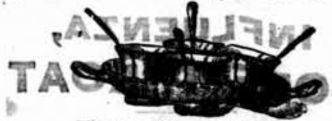
Egg Boiler, Rs. 40.



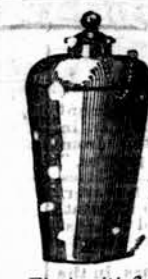
Revolving Butter Dish, Rs. 60.



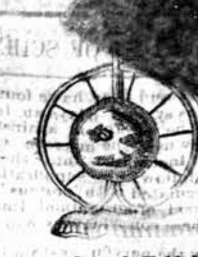
Doulton Salad Bowls with servers, mounted, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.



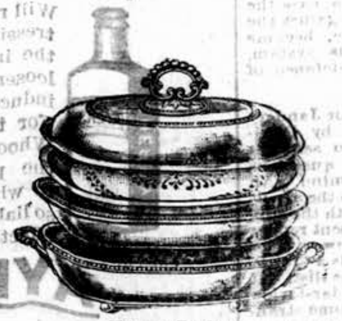
Egg Cup Stand with Spoons, Rs. 18.



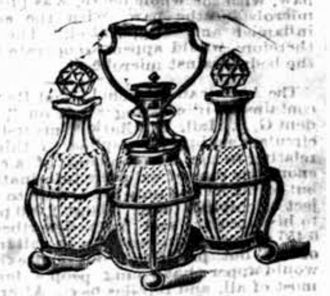
Flask with 2 Cups, Rs. 35.



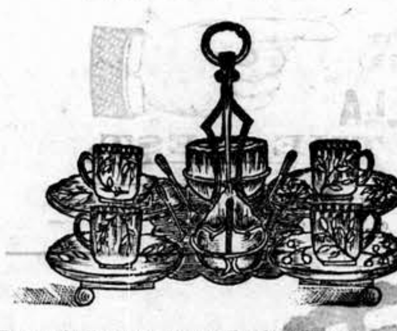
Bicycle Table Bell, Rs. 13-8.



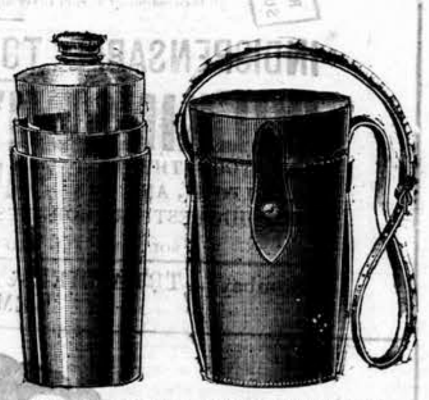
Entree Dishes, Rs. 135 and Rs. 250.



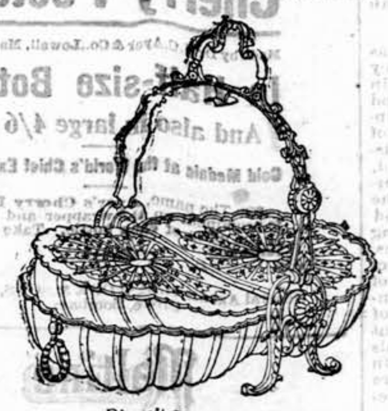
Breakfast Cruets, Rs. 27, 28, 36, 45, 60.



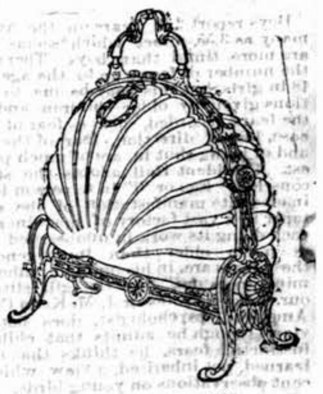
Tea or Coffee Stand with Doulton Ware Cups and Saucers, Rs. 125, Rs. 150.



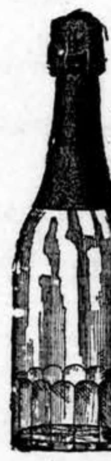
Holster with Strap, Cut-glass Bottle and 2 Aluminium Beakers, Rs. 80.



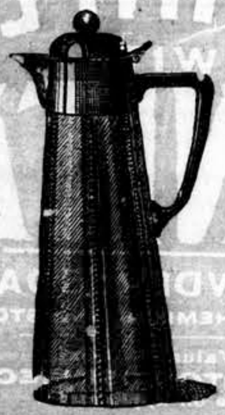
Biscuit Box, Rs. 100. (Open.)



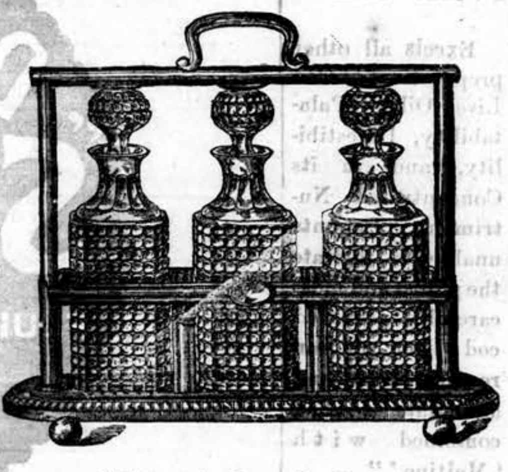
Biscuit Box Rs. 100. (Closed.)



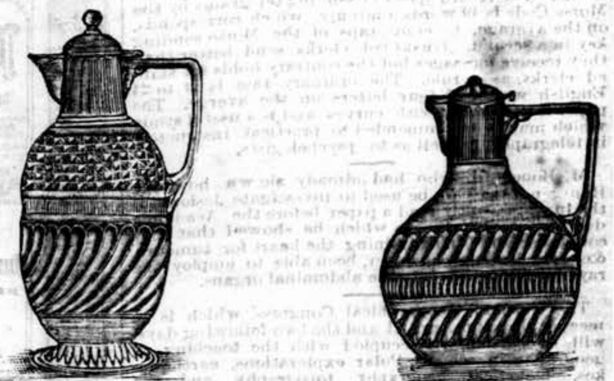
Claret Bottles, E. P. Tops, Rs. 12.



Glass Claret Jug, E. P. Mounts, Rs. 22.



E. P. Tantalus Frame Rs. 95.



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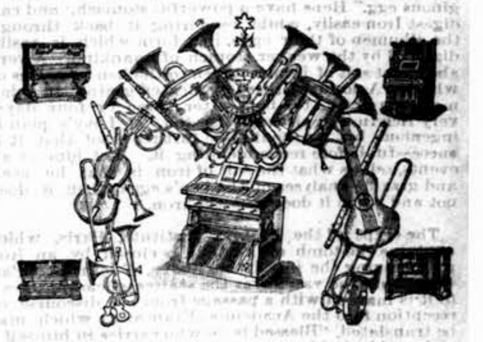

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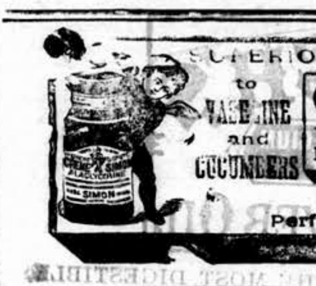

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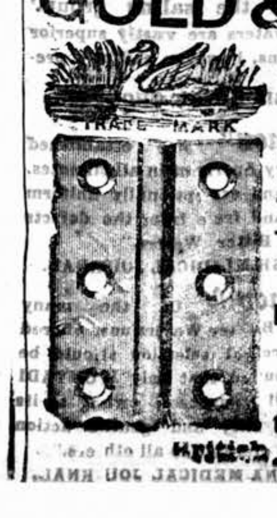

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